

# Collection of Picture Post Cards

*Anil R Bohora*



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By Anil R. Bohora

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## Table of Content

<i>1. Introduction</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>2. Life in India</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>3. Life in India by Dhurandhar</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>4. People</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>5. Bombay</i>	<i>101</i>
<i>6. Calcutta</i>	<i>135</i>
<i>7. Madras</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>8. Benares</i>	<i>155</i>
<i>9. Kashmir</i>	<i>163</i>
<i>10. Cities of India</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>Agra</i>	<i>171</i>
<i>Amritsar</i>	<i>173</i>
<i>Bhopal</i>	<i>174</i>
<i>Cawnpore</i>	<i>179</i>
<i>Gwalior</i>	<i>182</i>
<i>Jeypore</i>	<i>183</i>
<i>Lucknow</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>Nasik</i>	<i>189</i>
<i>Panchmarhi</i>	<i>190</i>
<i>Poona</i>	<i>191</i>
<i>Rajkote</i>	<i>194</i>
<i>Secunderabad</i>	<i>195</i>
<i>Sidhpore</i>	<i>197</i>
<i>Simla</i>	<i>198</i>
<i>Burma</i>	<i>199</i>
<i>11. Raja Ravi Varma</i>	<i>201</i>
<i>12. Mythology</i>	<i>207</i>
<i>13. Railroad</i>	<i>210</i>

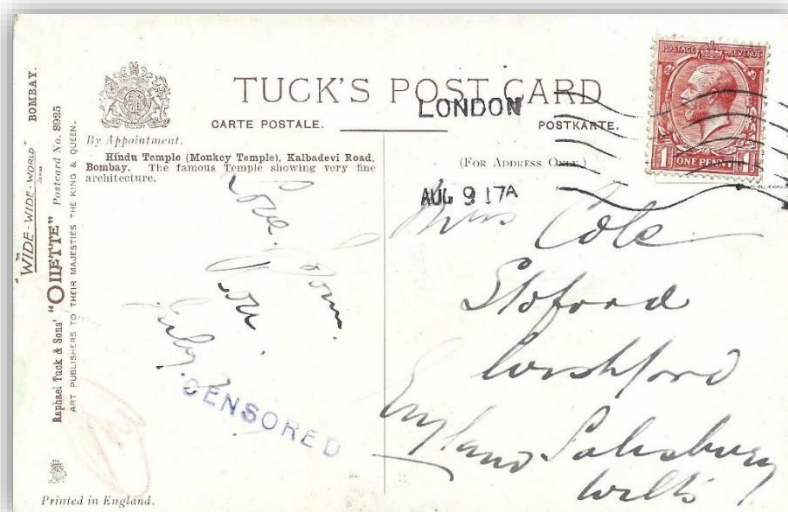


# 1. Introduction

Postcards were the Instagram of their time. Billions of postcards exchanged hands between 1898 and 1903; for the first time, image and personalized text travelled together much like on digital platforms today. Postcard production in Germany went from under 100 million to almost 1.2 billion in a handful of years. By the time the golden age of picture postcards (1892-1918) was over, by one estimate, 200-300 billion postcards had been produced. It involved more people more quickly than the rise of any other media form and the world was pulled together by the “poor man’s phantasm.” The “picture-mad age” we still live in had just begun.

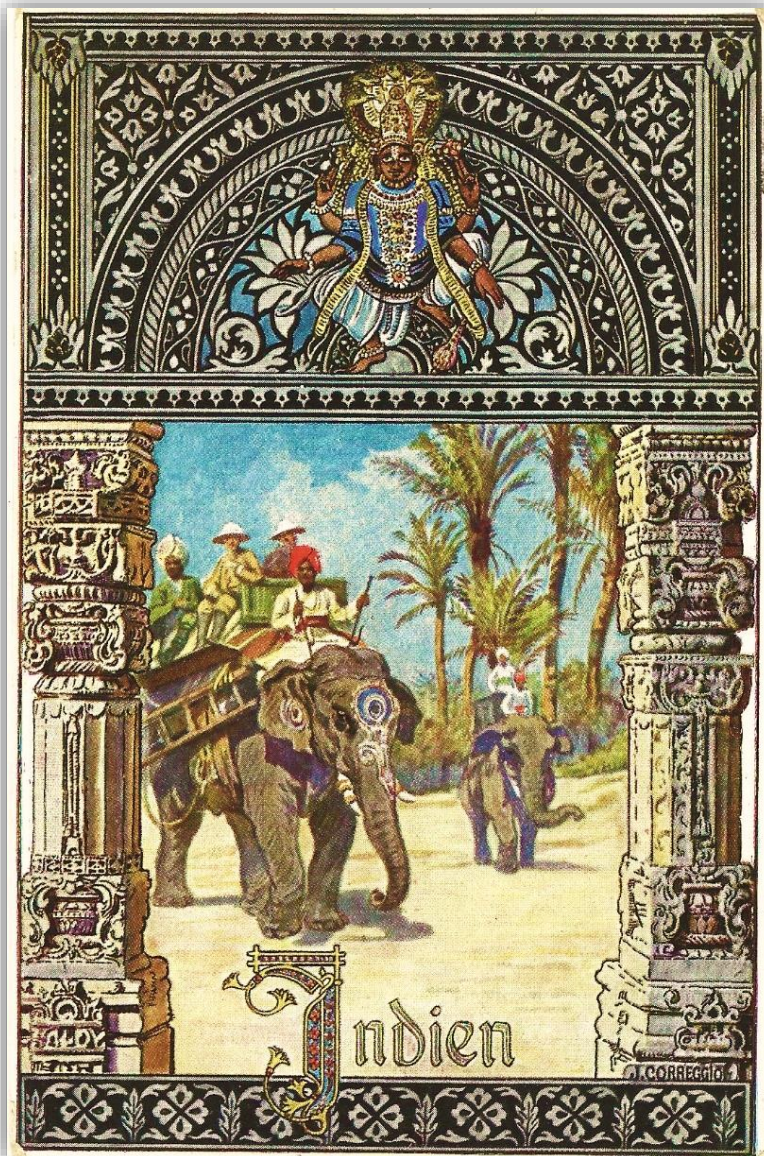
Post Card

The picture-postcard was originally a German-speaking thing; an Austrian invented it, and Germany would become the largest producer during the Golden Age, even of postcards of India. By 1897-98, they had become immensely popular in Central Europe. Great Britain came a little later to the game. In 1894, Great Britain allowed private postcards smaller in size (Court size: 4.75 x 3.5 inches) than the government issued postcards to pass through postal system. But in India, British-run photographers and publishing houses were already producing postcards in the late 1890s for local audiences. In this case, the edges of Empire were a little ahead of the heartland, and postcards from these publishers started making their way back to Britain, which finally accepted the standard slightly larger European-sized postcard and the “divided back” allowing for messages on the address side of the postcard in 1902. That was when they really started becoming popular. (Reference: *Postcards from the Raj* by Mr. Omar Khan (<https://www.postalmuseum.org/blog/postcards-from-the-raj/>))





# India

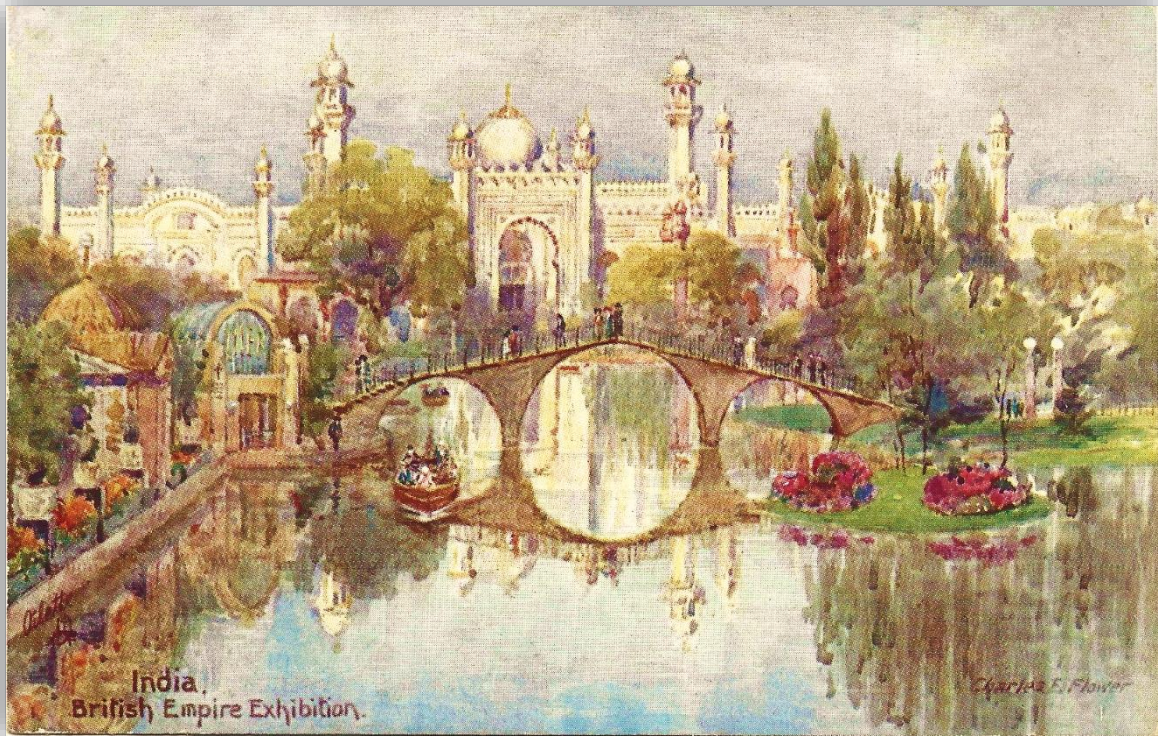


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Indien</b>	<b>Signed by J. Correggio</b>
<b>Part of Series</b>	Zur Erinnerung An Die, Reise Des, Deutschen Kronprinzen, Nach Ostasien, 1910-1911 In memory of the German Crown Prince's trip to East Asia, 1910-1911 German Crown Prince Ferdinand, whose photo is printed on reverse, was cousin of British King Edward, whose stamp is pasted on the postcard.	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	Divided Back



# India

## Indian Pavilion - British Empire Exhibition



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Indian Pavilion – British Empire Exhibition</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	The British Empire Exhibition – Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Through the portals of the Indian Pavilion 20 <sup>th</sup> century London is left behind and the visitor enters the atmosphere of mystery and romance which characterizes the East. Passing on one may penetrate the Jungle with its big game and British and native trackers and hunters, and later on in the Indian Theatre behold the snake charmers and jugglers with their weird tricks and enchantments. Indian industries, products and art afford a wonderful display and in the restaurant served special Indian dishes. The Indian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 featured a replica of the Taj Mahal. The exhibition, held at Wembley, aimed to highlight the diverse aspects of the British Empire and its constituent nations, including India. Nearly 2,000 people were employed in constructing the exhibition buildings.	

## 2. Life in India



Life in British India was a complex tapestry woven with threads of both progress and hardship for Indians. While the British Raj brought advancements in infrastructure, education, and law, it also led to economic exploitation, social inequality, and political disadvantage for many.

The daily lives of common people were heavily influenced by agriculture, traditional occupations, and the evolving social and religious landscape. While British colonial influence began to reshape various aspects of life, many people continued to engage in traditional practices, including farming,

craftwork, and religious rituals. Daily routines were dictated by the agricultural cycle, including sowing, harvesting, and tending to livestock.

Bazaars were bustling hubs of trade and commerce, offering a wide array of goods from local and imported sources. These markets were important economic and social centers, where merchants from various regions gathered to trade and where the British presence also influenced the types of goods available.



Transportation in India primarily relied on traditional methods like animal-drawn carts, and human-powered rickshaws. Bullock carts were used for shorter distances, while palanquins were used for personal travel, and rickshaws became a popular mode of human-powered urban transport. The British, seeking to facilitate trade and governance, began introducing railways, which initially focused on transporting goods and later passengers.

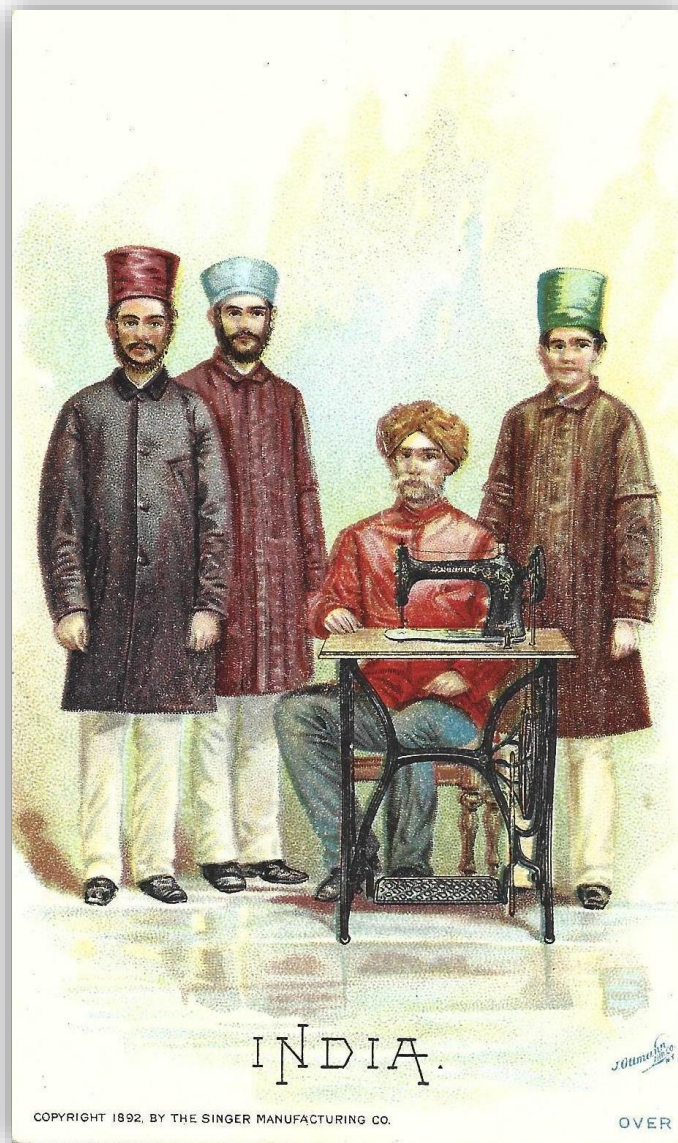


India was a major producer and exporter of cotton. India had a 25% share of the global textile trade in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Indian cotton textiles were the most important manufactured goods in world trade. British merchants established mills to export cotton and cloth, and they promoted its cultivation and production, particularly in eastern India. However, British policies favored the export of raw cotton to Britain for processing and the import of finished goods back into India, creating a monopoly over Indian cotton resources and market. The introduction of cotton mills in India laid the foundation for a modern industrial sector.



# Life in India

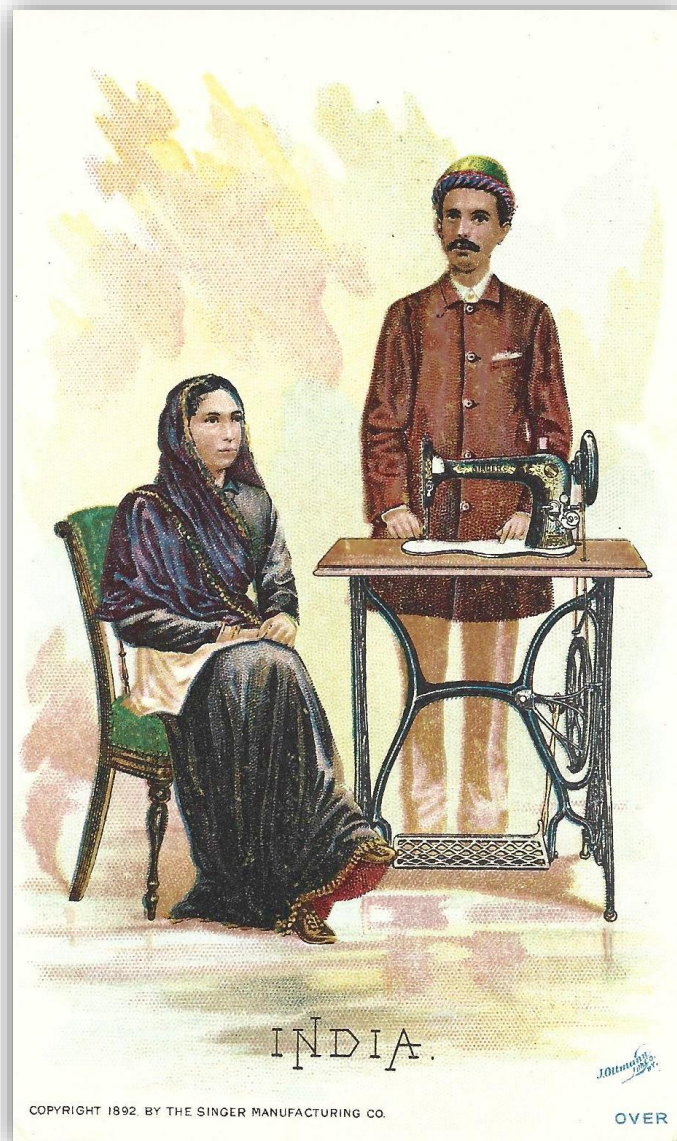
## Singer Company's Native Employees



Picture	Singer Company's Native Employees in Their Usual Costumes
Publisher	Singer
Printed in	USA
Information	One of the first advertising card about India. <b>Printed in 1892.</b> Postcards actually developed in part from advertising cards. In 1893, this card was first distributed in bulk at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, USA.

# Life in India

## Singer Sewing Machine - India



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Singer Sewing Machine – India</b>
<b>Publisher</b>	Singer
<b>Printed in</b>	USA
<b>Information</b>	One of the first advertising card about India. <b>Printed in 1892.</b> Postcards actually developed in part from advertising cards. In 1893, this card was first distributed in bulk at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, USA.



# Life in India

## Hindu Family



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hindu Family</b>
<b>Publisher</b>	Singer
<b>Printed in</b>	USA
<b>Information</b>	Postcard shows a woman seated at a Singer sewing machine sewing a garment while her daughters look on.



# Life in India

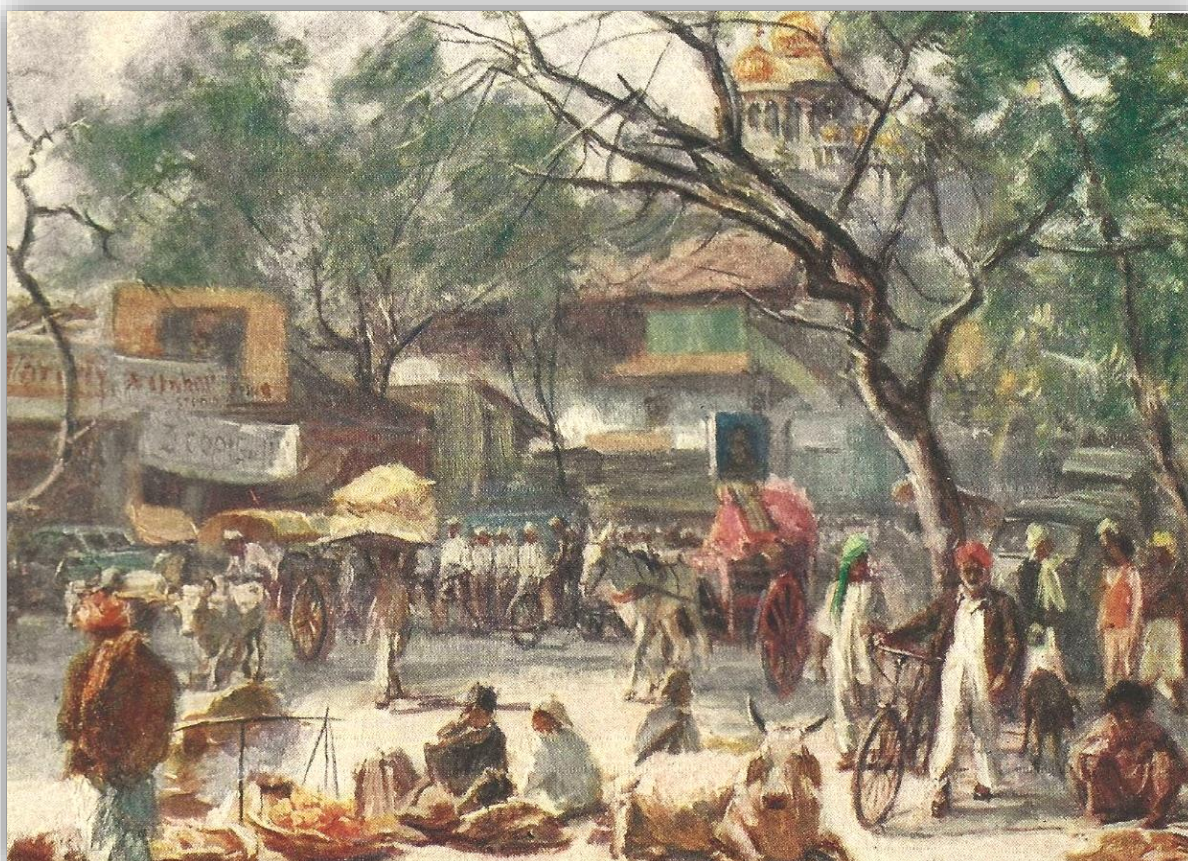
## Ceylon Family



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Ceylon</b>
<b>Publisher</b>	Singer
<b>Printed in</b>	USA
<b>Information</b>	Postcard shows a woman seated at a Singer sewing machine sewing a garment while her daughters look on.

# Life in India

## Old Delhi



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Old Delhi by Finogenov</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Sovetskii Khudozhnik, USSR	Undivided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	Russia	
<b>Information</b>	Konstantin Ivanovich Finogenov (1902 – 1989) was a noted painter from the USSR. He began his artistic studies in 1924 in his home town of Volograd. He visited India in 1950s. The street, which is typical of Delhi is packed with carts being driven by bullocks, tongas, bicycles, pedestrians, peddlers selling fruit and sweets sitting in a semi-circle in the foreground. Finogenov painted his bright pictures of India. They form his contribution to the artistic chronicle of India.	



# Life in India

## A Village in Bombay Presidency



**Picture** A Village in Bombay Presidency

**Publisher** Undivided Back

**Part of Series**

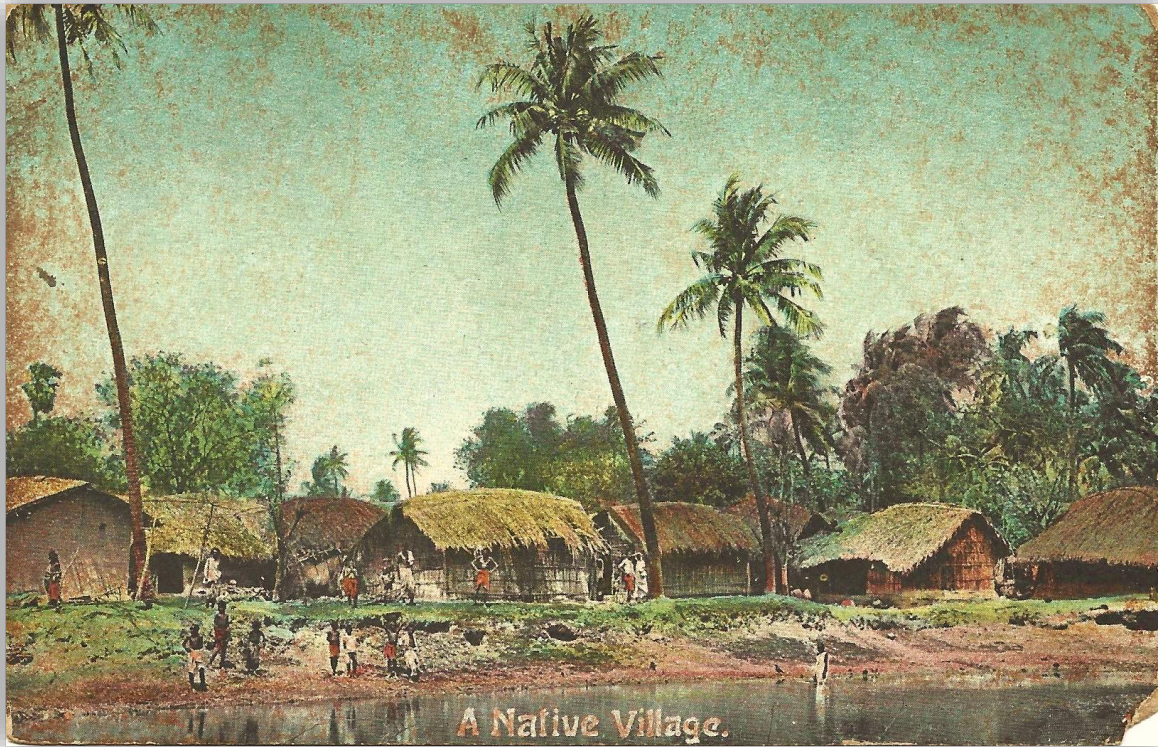
**Printed in** Germany

**Information** Local people communally collecting water and washing clothes in a village in Bombay Presidency, 1906. The Bombay Presidency was a province of British India, established as a trading post for the English East India Company.



# Life in India

## *A Native Village*



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<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Native Village</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back
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<b>Part of Series</b>	
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<b>Printed in</b>	
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<b>Information</b>	A typical Indian village with thatched roof huts near water. Also, many coconut trees can be seen in the village.
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# Life in India

## The Market

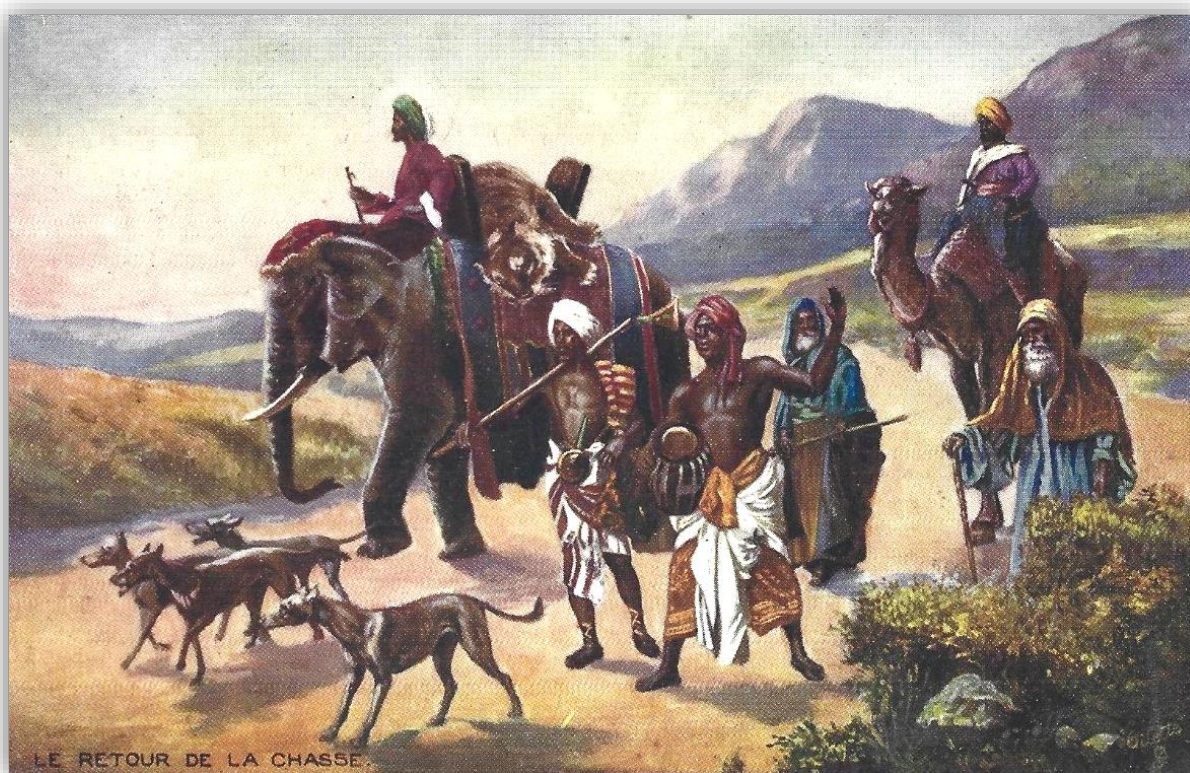


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Le Marche (The Market)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series – Life In India	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The market square in the town presents a lively appearance every day; fruit and flower sellers flock from their villages to sell the produce of their fields, while the mounts that brought them refresh themselves at the fountain.	



# Life in India

## *Return from the Hunt*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Le Retour de la Chasse (Return from the Hunt)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series – Life In India	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Returning from the sandy lands is a triumphant party preceded by the hounds that have come alive out of the tiger hunt. The royal beast himself, for long a haunter of the Atlas Mountains, lies across the elephant's saddle, and the winner of his beautiful striped pelt rides behind on a supercilious camel. To-night among the kous-kous and sweetmeats there will be tiger's heart for supper.	



# Life in India

## Hookah Smoker



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Le Fumeur de Narghile (Narghileh Hookah Smoker)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series – Life In India	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Kaid sits at his ease smoking his narghileh whose gilded bowl his slave adroitly feeds with tiny lumps of tobacco, keef, or opium. The narghileh is of the hookah family, nearly related to the hubble-bubble familiar in Anglo-Indian speech and is smoked through water. Much money is sometimes lavished upon its carving and gilding.	



# Life in India

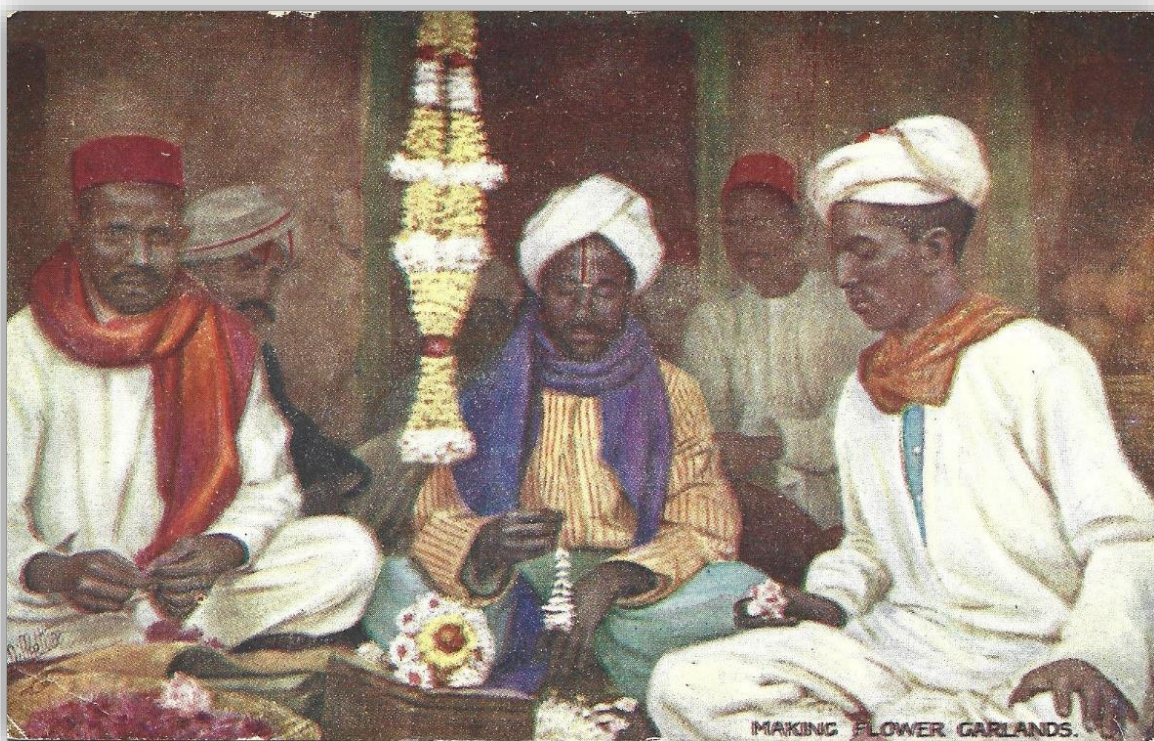
## Rose Harvest



<b>Picture</b>	<b>La Recolte des Roses (Rose Harvest)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	A Travers le Monde – Indes	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	All these roses and bushels are being brought to the attar-maker to be spread out in the sun in tubs of water and by his alchemy to be changed into that exquisite perfume that once cost a shilling a drop. Among the Moors the Dutt tribe are great makers and vendors of attar-of-roses.	

# Life in India

## Making Flower Garlands



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Making Flower Garlands</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series VI	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The custom of decorating guests with flower garlands upon festive occasions observed throughout India. The garlands are generally made of jasmine, as shown in the picture, and at some seasons of the year marigolds are used.	



# Life in India

## Performing Bears



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Performing Bears</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	It is a common occurrence in Calcutta and other cities of India to meet the native from the hills leading a small bear that is found in the Himalayas and other mountain districts. These bears climb poles, dance, perform tricks and are perfectly harmless.	

# Life in India

Bandar Wallah

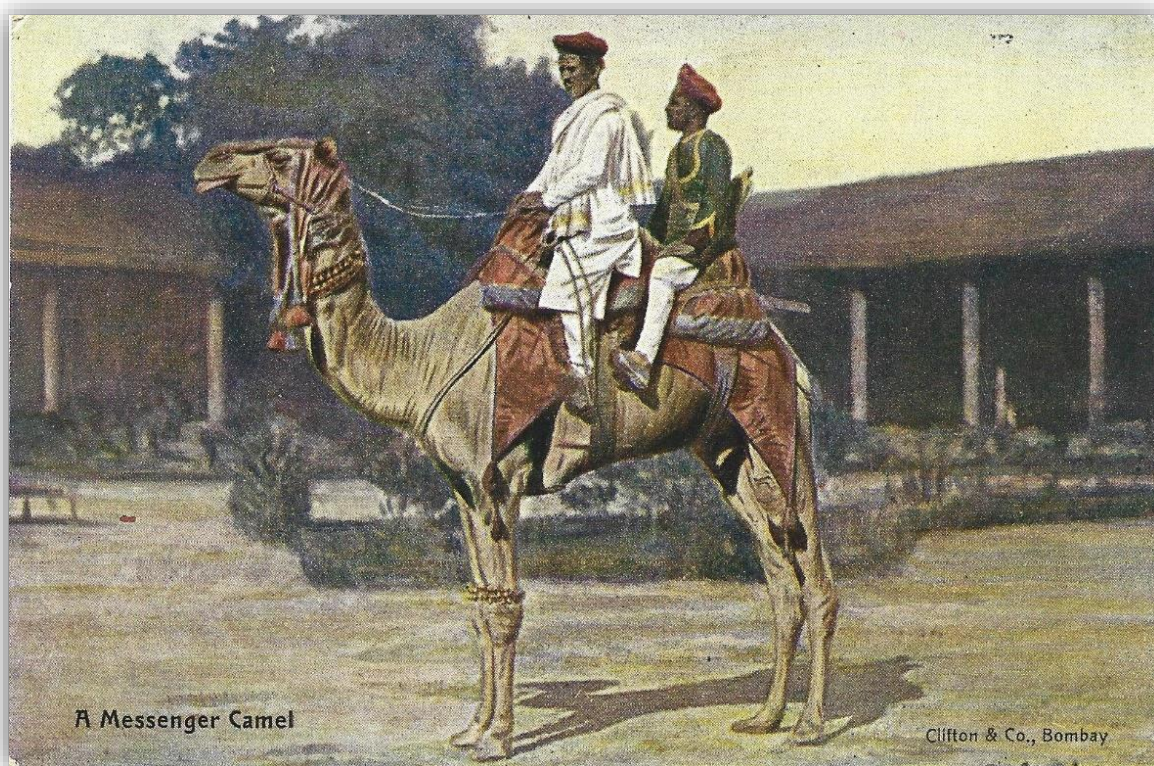


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bandar Wallah (Indian Showman)</b>
<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	
<b>Printed in</b>	
<b>Information</b>	Vintage British Indian picture postcard of ethnic life showing Bunder Wallah meaning a monkey man with a monkey, goat & a bear. The Bunder Wallah makes his animals perform various acts, earning applause and coins from onlookers.



# Life in India

## A Messenger Camel



<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Messenger Camel</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co. Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Of the domestic animals, camel is the one that in speed, approaches nearest to the horse. The messenger Camel would travel 100 miles in 24 hours.	



# Life in India

## Bombay Shigean



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bombay Shigean, A Small 2 Wheeled Cart Pulled by 2 Oxen</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series II	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Shigean is a small two-wheeled vehicle in use in Bombay and other Eastern cities. As a rule it is drawn by a couple of small oxen of the Zebu family. The Zebu, which varies considerably in size, is to be met with through India as a beast of draught and burden, and is occasionally used for riding. It can travel from twenty to thirty miles a day, and is a very docile creature.	



# Life in India

## Zenna Carriage

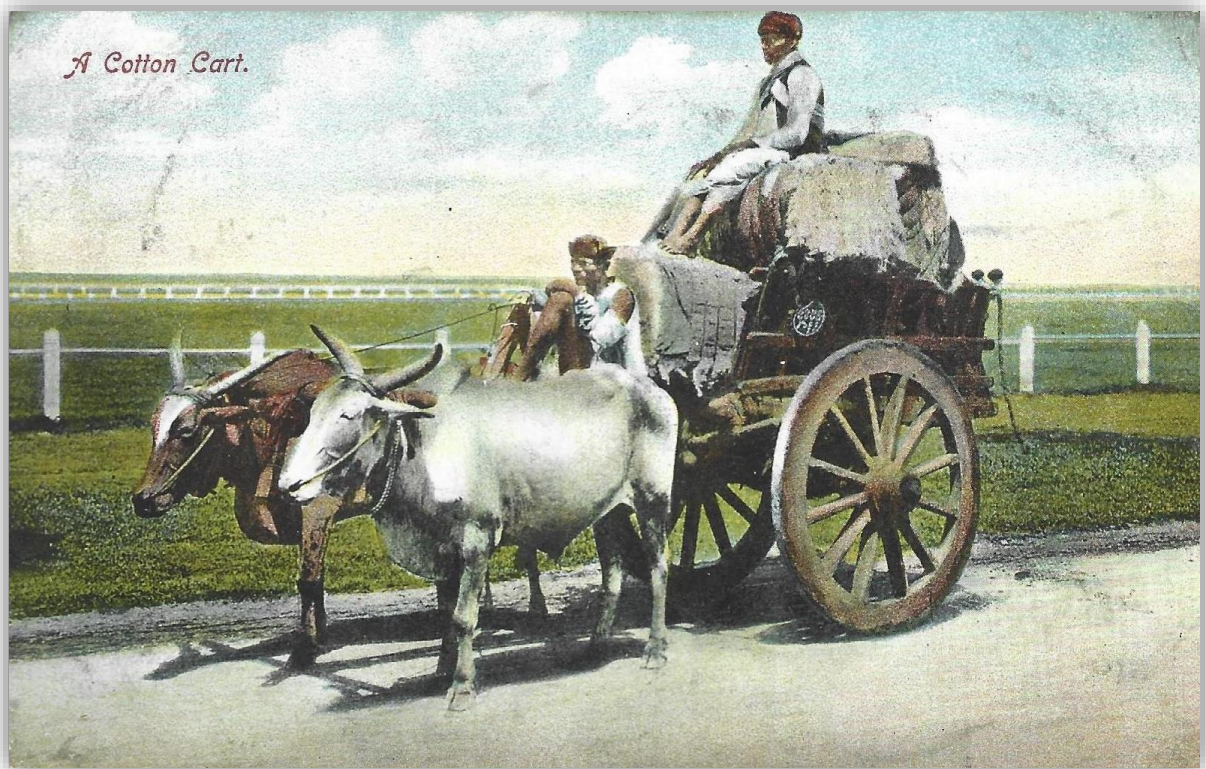


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Zenana Carriage, Jeypore</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series II	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	This picture of the quaint and thoroughly Oriental-looking vehicle was taken in a street of Jeypore, the capital of the state of that name in Rajputana. The Zenana carriage is used by the ladies of the Zenana, a Hindustani name meaning women, and which corresponds to the harem in Arabic-speaking Moslem lands.	



# Life in India

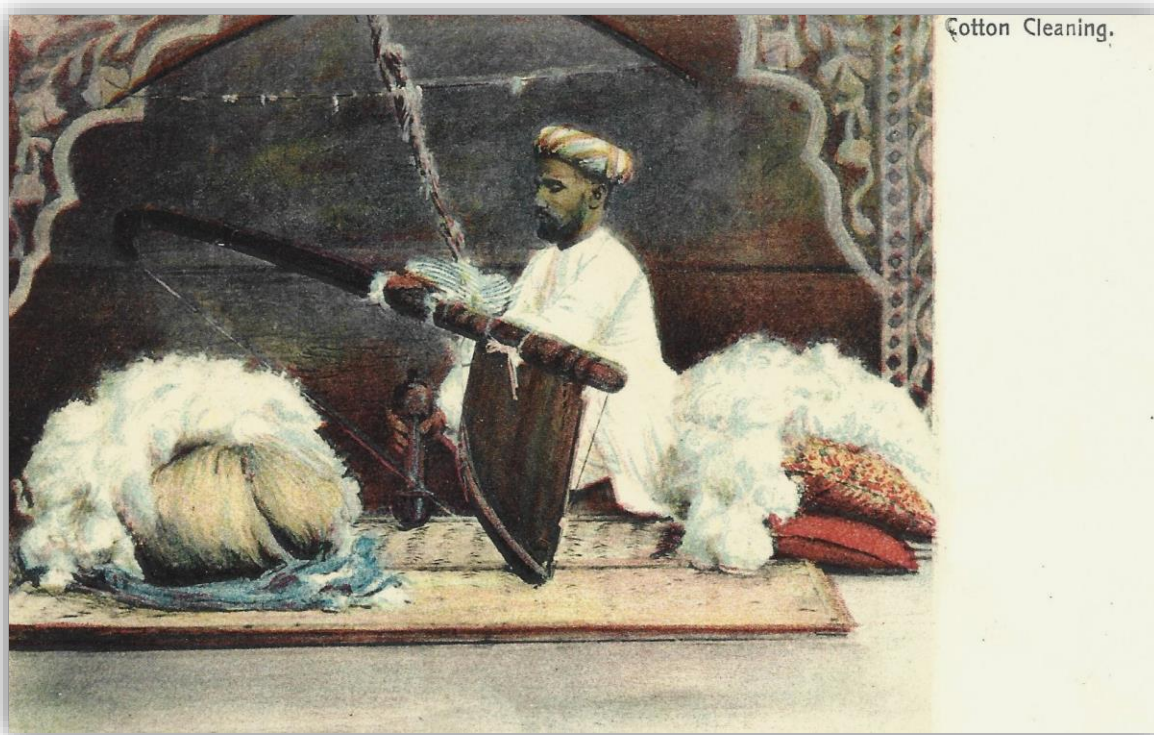
## Cotton Cart



Picture	Cotton Cart
Publisher	Divided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	Cotton was the product that helped put 19 <sup>th</sup> century Mumbai on the road to becoming one of the world's major cities.

# Life in India

## Cotton Cleaning

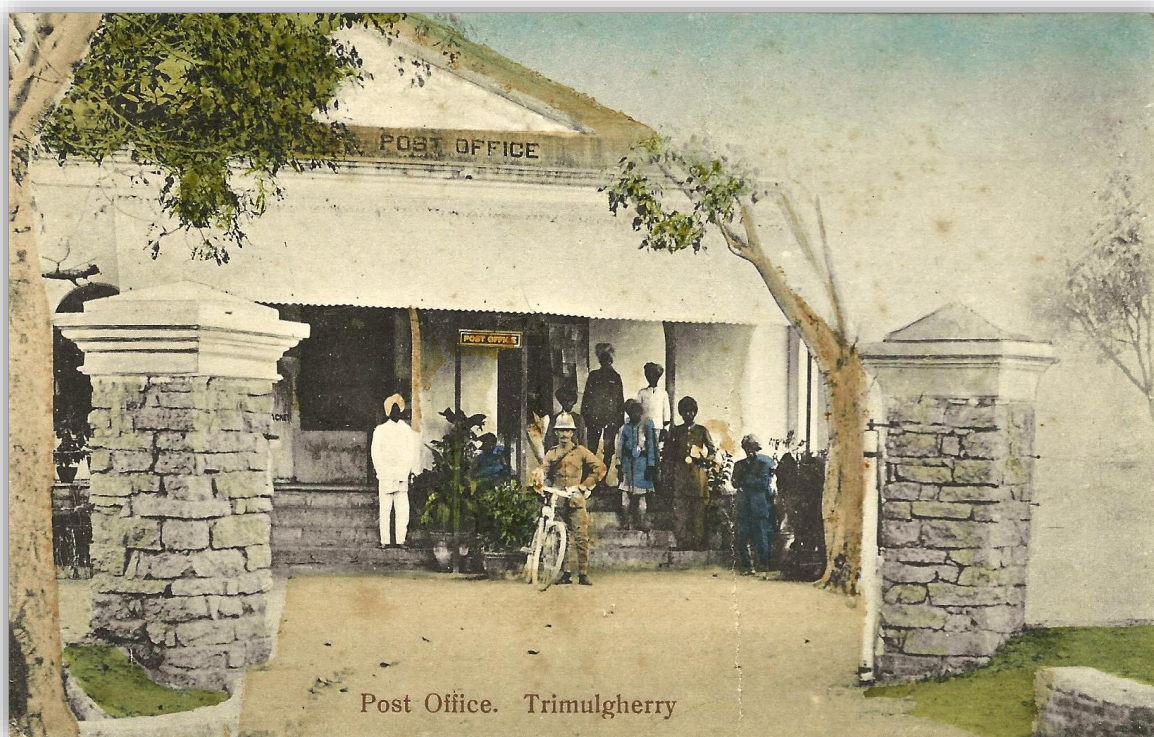


Picture	Cotton Cleaning
Publisher	Undivided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	A traditional way of cleaning and sorting cotton at the time. Cotton farming and trade took off in India when the exports from America to England declined greatly because of the Civil War in America. The British then took the task of encouraging local farmers of India to meet their huge cotton demand. The cotton export boom took off like never before in Bombay.



# Life in India

## Post Office



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<b>Picture</b>	<b>Post Office – Trimulgherry</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back
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<b>Part of Series</b>	
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<b>Printed in</b>	Saxony
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<b>Information</b>	Trimulgherry is a major suburb of Secunderabad. Postman ready to dispatch letters on bicycle, other staff members in the vintage traditional dresses of those era. The building architecture of British time.
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# Life in India

## *Elephants In All Their Splendour*

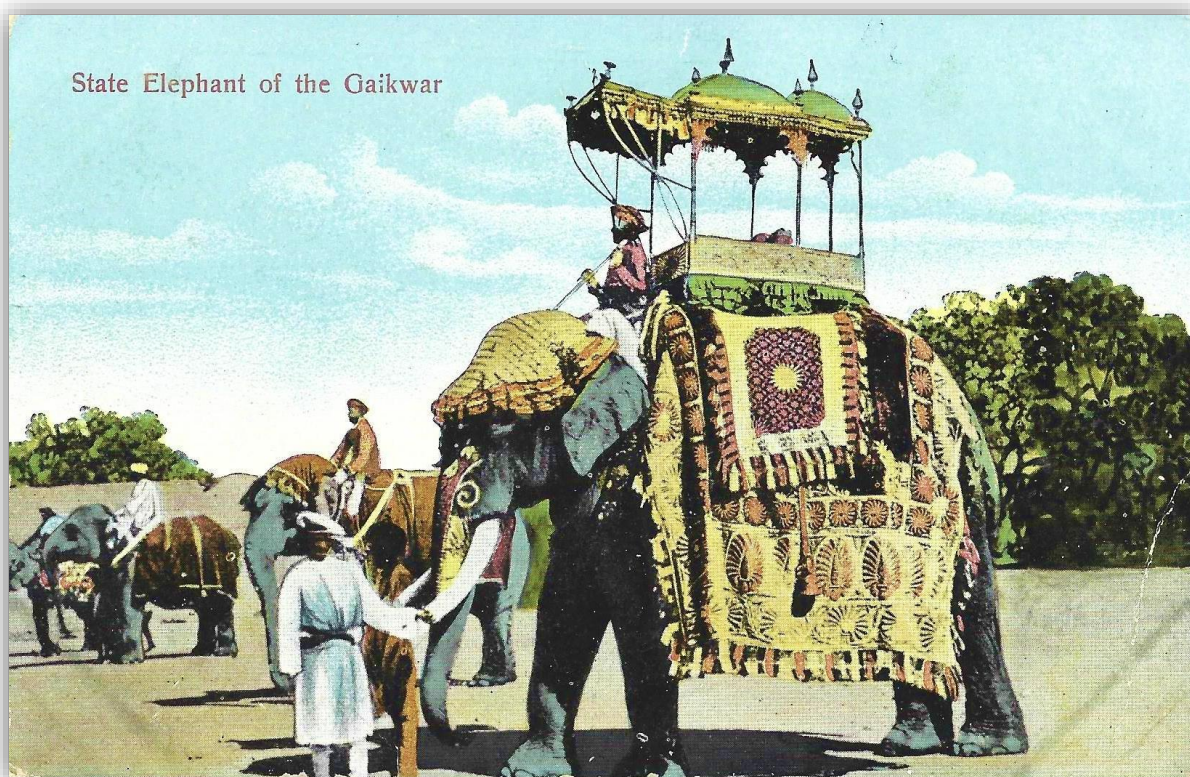


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Elephants In All Their Splendour</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Underwood & Underwood, New York	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	India's Splendour Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	The grand elephant procession taking place on the day of the festival. The elephants, draped in dazzling, ornate decorations, lead the procession, carrying the sacred idol of Goddess in a golden howdah. Their presence is not just a spectacle but a symbol of the festival's deep-rooted connection to royal heritage.	



# Life in India

## State Elephant of the Gaikwar



**Picture** State Elephant of the Gaikwar

**Publisher** Divided Back

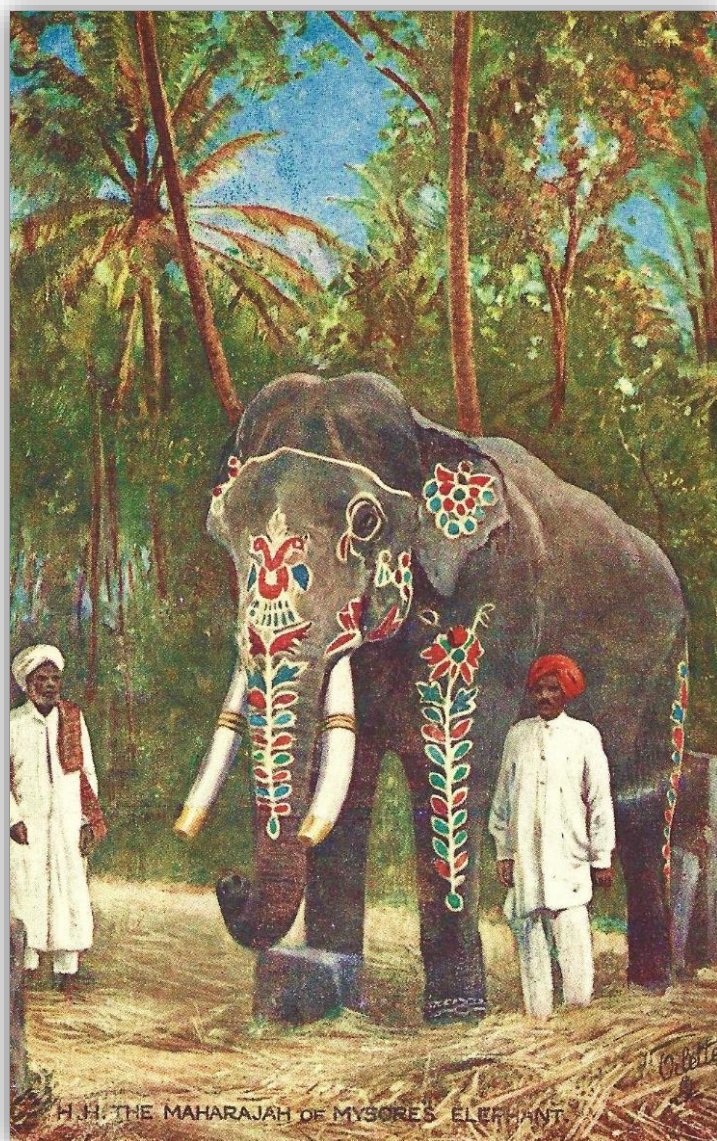
**Part of Series**

**Printed in** Bavaria

**Information** This postcard depicts a state elephant belonging to the Gaikwar, a ruler of the princely state of Baroda in India. It offers a glimpse into royal traditions and the significance of elephants in Indian culture during the period.

# Life in India

## Maharajah of Mysore's Elephant

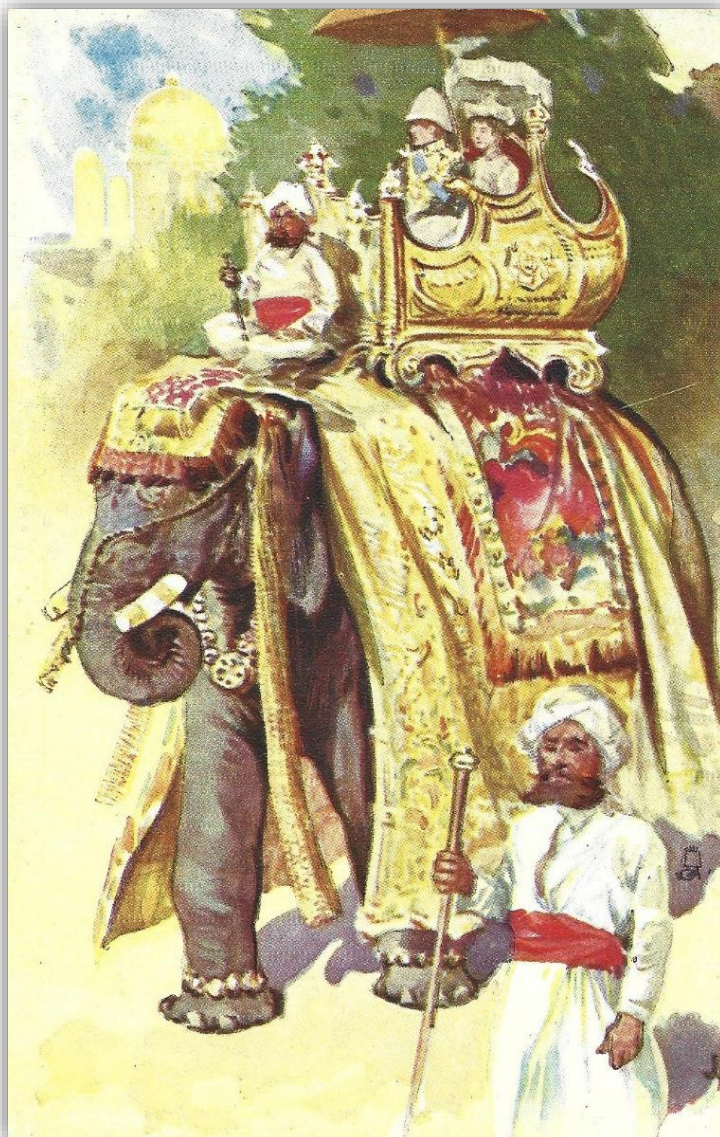


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Maharajah of Mysore's Elephant</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series VI	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore's Elephant. This animal, ridden by His Highness in processions, is portrayed as he appeared shortly after a public show. The Mysore arms, with other decorations, are neatly painted upon his head and body.	



# Life in India

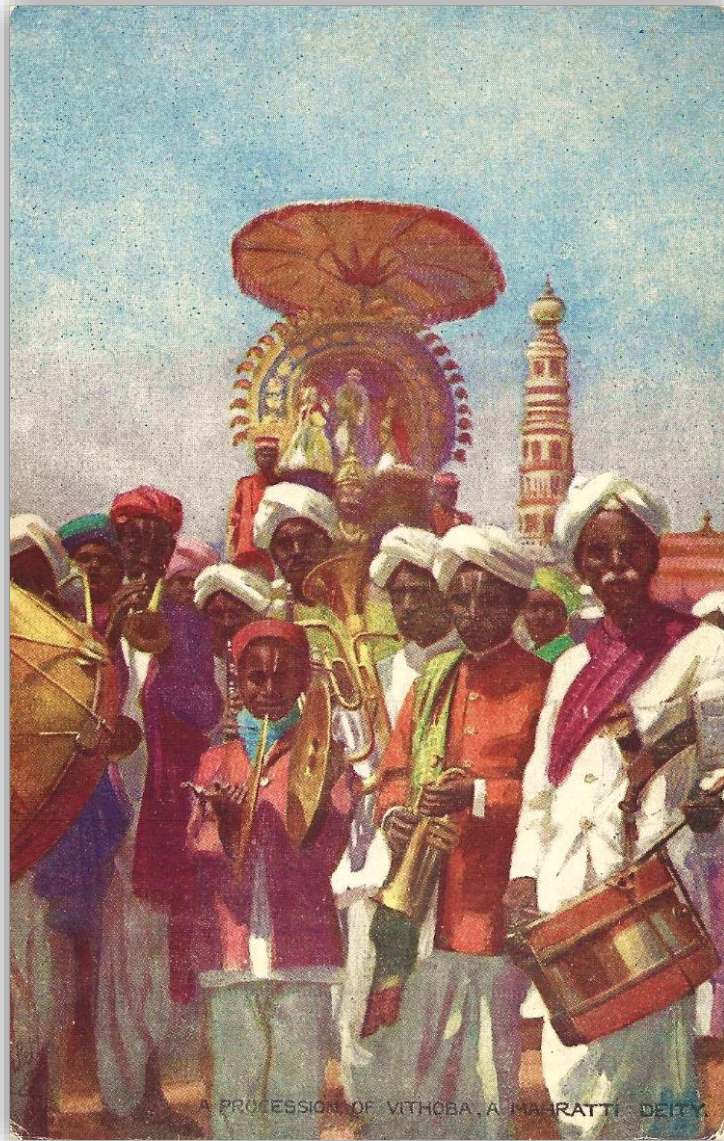
## *The Gorgeous East - A Viceregal Party*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Gorgeous East – A Viceregal Party</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Signed as J.F.	
<b>Printed in</b>	Baveria	
<b>Information</b>	A painted postcard made to celebrate the 1903 Delhi Darbar. Viceroy Lord Curzon and his wife Mary are atop the elephant, their arrival opened the Darbar.	

# Life in India

## *A Procession of Vithoba*

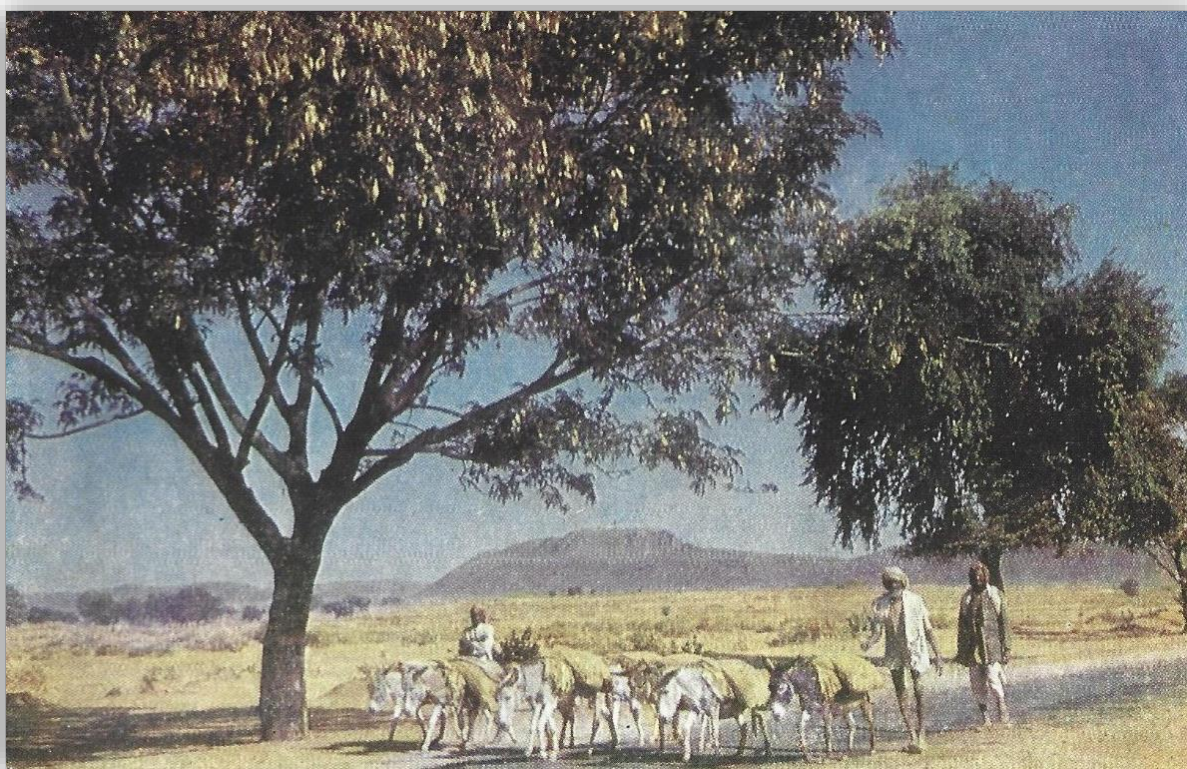


<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Procession of Vithoba, A Maharatti Deity</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series VI	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Religious processions of Vithoba, a Maharashtrian deity, preceded by the band playing European musical instruments.	



# *Life in India*

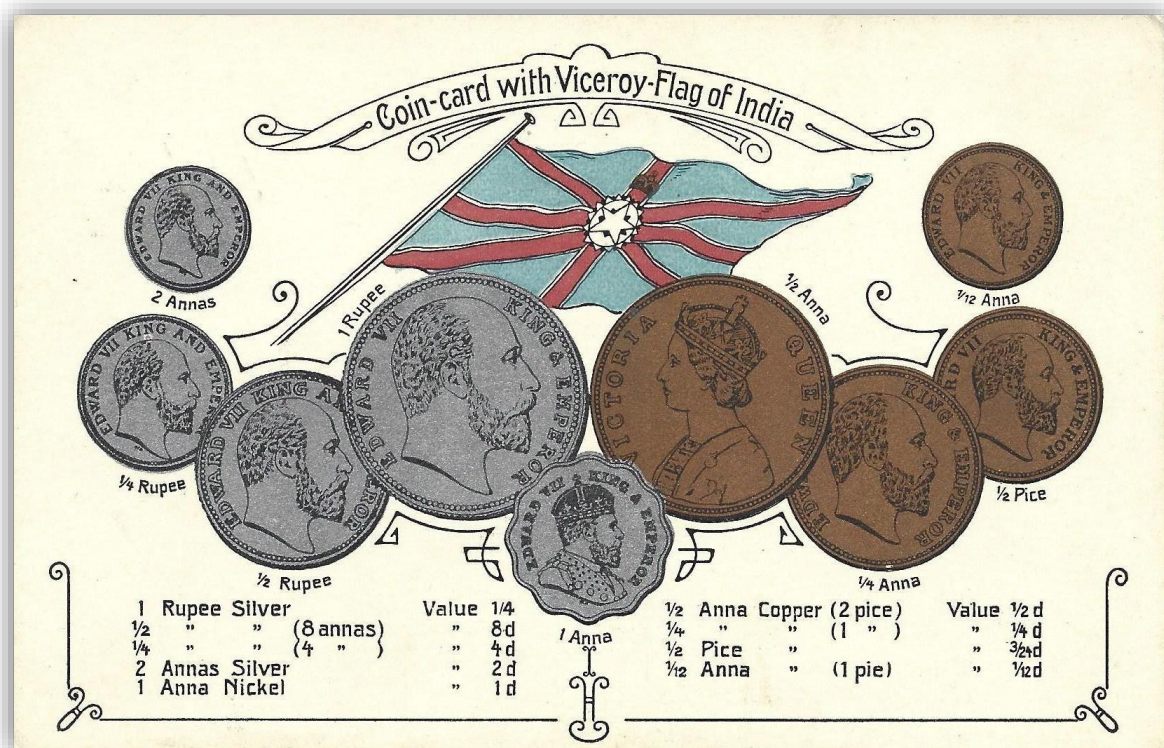
## *On the Roads of Punjab*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>On the Roads of Punjab</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Soviet Arts. 1968	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Russia	
<b>Information</b>	Donkeys, a fixture on the roads of Punjab, providing connectivity to the villages and towns.	

# Life in India

## Coins of India



Picture	Coin-card with Viceroy-Flag of India	
Publisher	B. Rigold & Bergmann, Bombay	Divided Back
Part of Series	Coins of the Nations	
Printed in	Germany	
Information	An early postcard summarizing the value of British Indian coinage, one rupee and below, in silver and copper. One British pound at the time was worth 240 pence, with 1 Rupee worth 16 pence (pence was denoted by "d" on the card).	



# Life in India

## Footwear of Nations



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Footwear of Nations – India</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Woonsocket Rubber Company	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Footware of Nations. 10 Designs. No. 4 India	
<b>Printed in</b>	USA	
<b>Information</b>	The “Footwear of Nations” postcards were a series of advertising cards, made by the Woonsocket Rubber Company. They featured different types of footwear from various countries, often pairing traditional footwear with modern, manufactured shoes. These postcards were a way to advertise products like rubber shoes while also showcasing cultural diversity. The India postcard showed rubber shoes facing off with Mughal footwear in India.	

# French India

## French India



**Picture** French India – Colonies Francaises Comptoirs des Indes

**Publisher**

**Part of Series**

**Printed in** France

**Information** French India was commonly called Comptoirs des Indes. The postcard is showing the map of India marked with the cities controlled by French. An Indian couple in traditional attire is shown prominently. Elephant, the most common symbol representing India is also shown.



### 3. Life in India -Dhurandhar

One of the key figure associated with the post card art in early 20<sup>th</sup> century India was Mahadev Vishwanath Dhurandhar (1867-1944). He was the first Indian to design a postcard for a local manufacturer and his ethnographic illustrations were sent to Germany to be printed. M.V. Dhurandhar through his post card art captured familial aspect of first decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century colonial India. He became the first Indian head of the J. J. School of Arts.

Dhurandhar's artistic journey was also greatly influenced by his meeting with his inspiration, Raja Ravi Varma, at the eighth exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. Varma purchased one of Dhurandhar's paintings, *The Music Lesson*, which led to a stronger association between the two. Raja Ravi Varma subsequently invited Dhurandhar to create works for his printing press.

Dhurandhar, much like Raja Ravi Varma, was profoundly influenced by the Eurocentric, naturalistic perspective in art. A master of the academic realist style, he skillfully balanced this influence while staying deeply rooted in tradition, particularly through his mythological works.

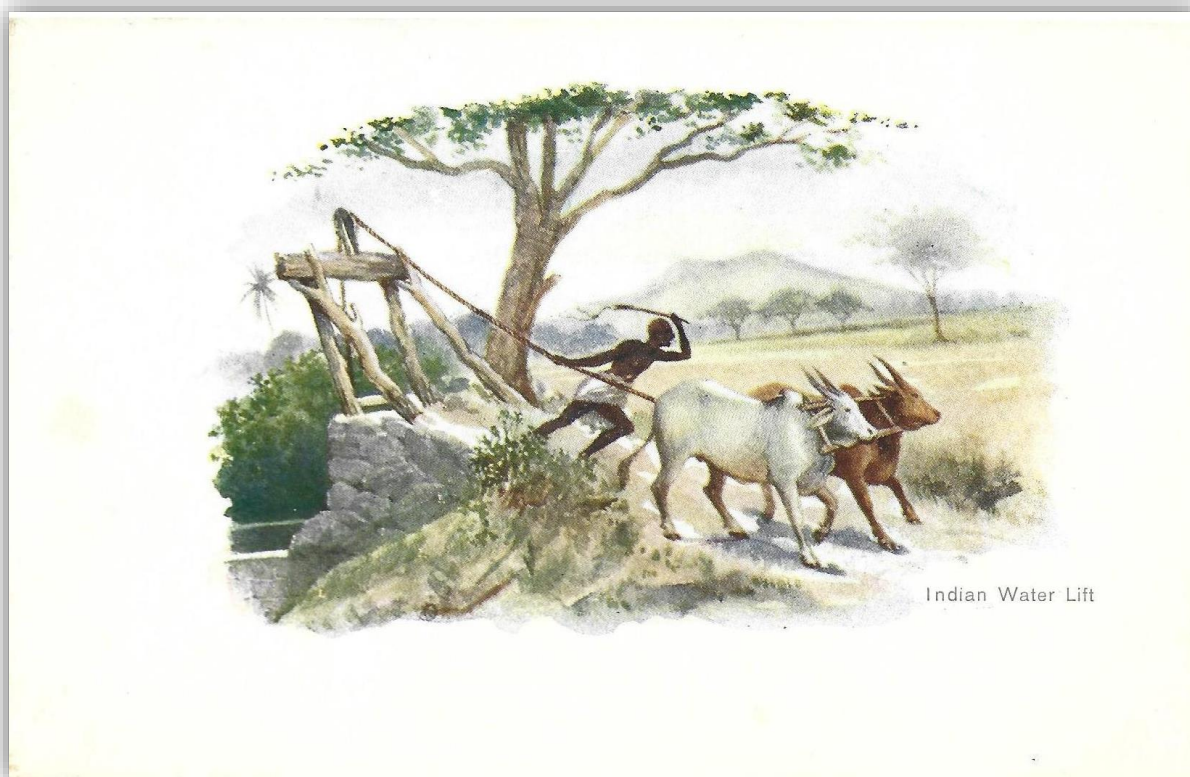
Through his prolific creative art, Dhurandhar chronicled contemporary society in his paintings and popular post cards. His well-known works include a series on vibrant life of Bombay and its people, scenes from Hindu mythology, illustrations for the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, among others. Otto Rothfeld's book *Women of India*, published in Bombay in 1920, was illustrated by Dhurandhar, as was Percival and Olivia Strip's *The Peoples of India* in 1944.

He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British India government.



# Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Indian Water Lift



Picture	Indian Water Lift	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Part of Series	Dhurandhar	
Printed in	Germany	
Information	The picture with the canopied tree, the diagonal rope and man supporting himself with it while drawing the eye down with the bulls.	



# Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Women Grinding Corn

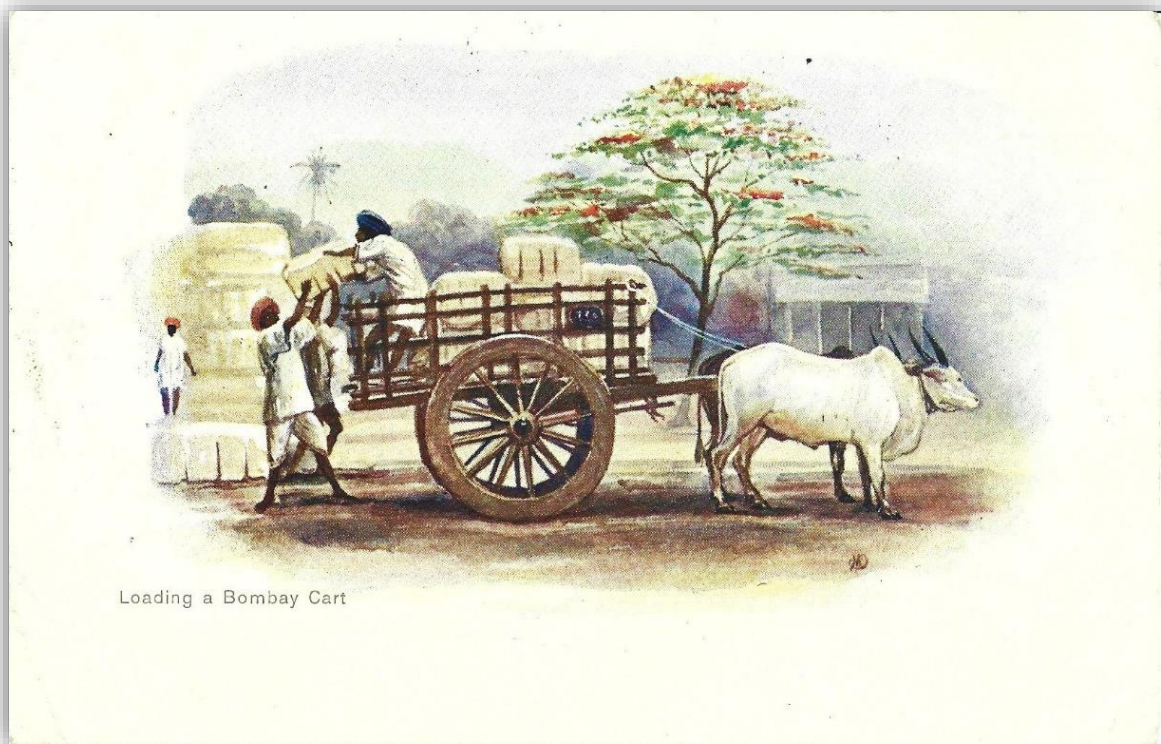


Ghati Women Grinding Corn

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Ghati Women Grinding Corn</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back	
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	<p>This evocative painting captures a moment in the daily life of Ghati women in rural India, as they grind corn using traditional methods.</p> <p>Ghati was the word coined by Konkani people for the people of the planes above the western Ghats i.e., from the area around Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, and Miraj region in Bombay Province.</p>	

# Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Loading a Bombay Cart



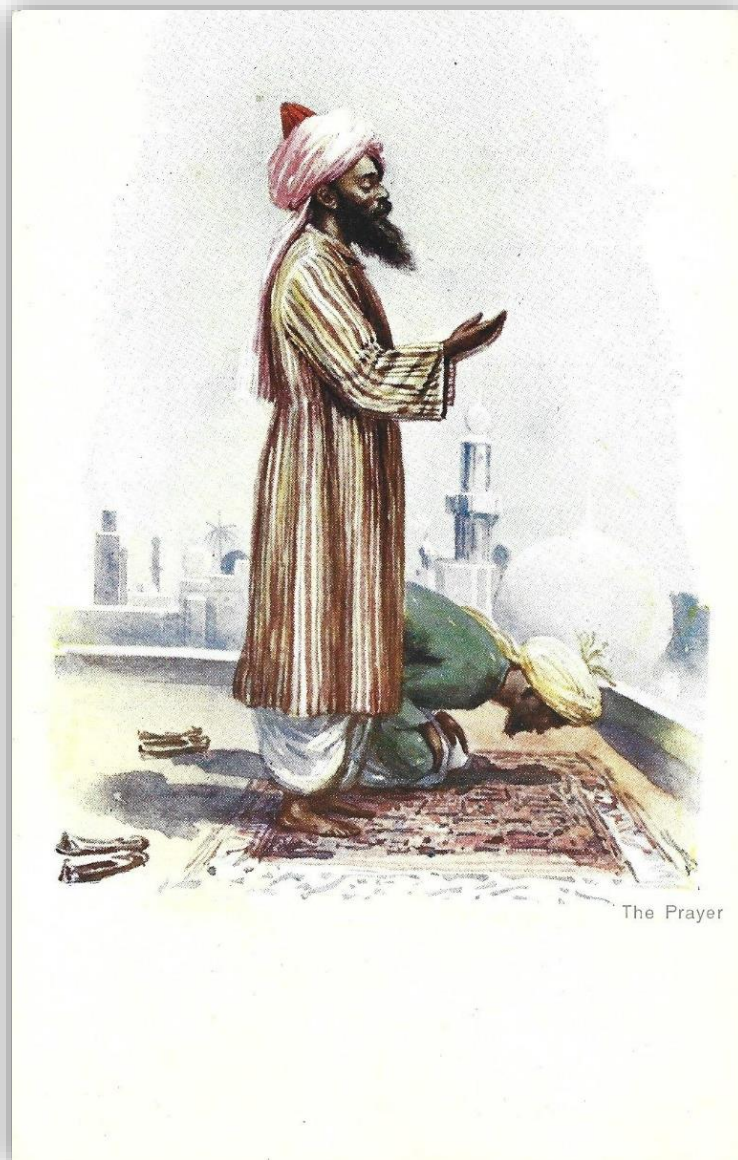
Loading a Bombay Cart

Picture	Loading a Bombay Cart	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Part of Series	Dhurandhar	
Printed in	Germany	
Information	The laborer on the cart nearly falls backwards as he pulls the box up. A pretty Gulmohre tree separates the bullocks from the cart. In the background, another worker and many more boxes await their turn.	



# Life in India - Dhurandhar

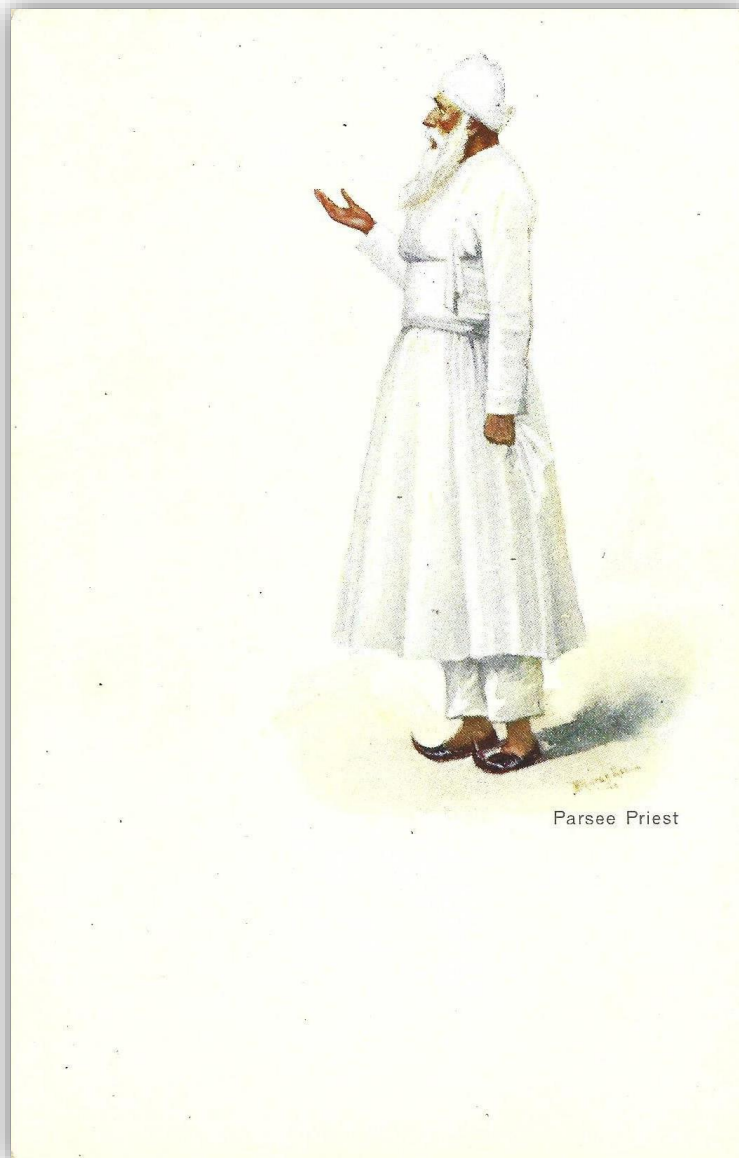
## The Prayer



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Prayer</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>		Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A gesture and clothing defining the character of a Muslim prayer.	

# Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Parsee Priest

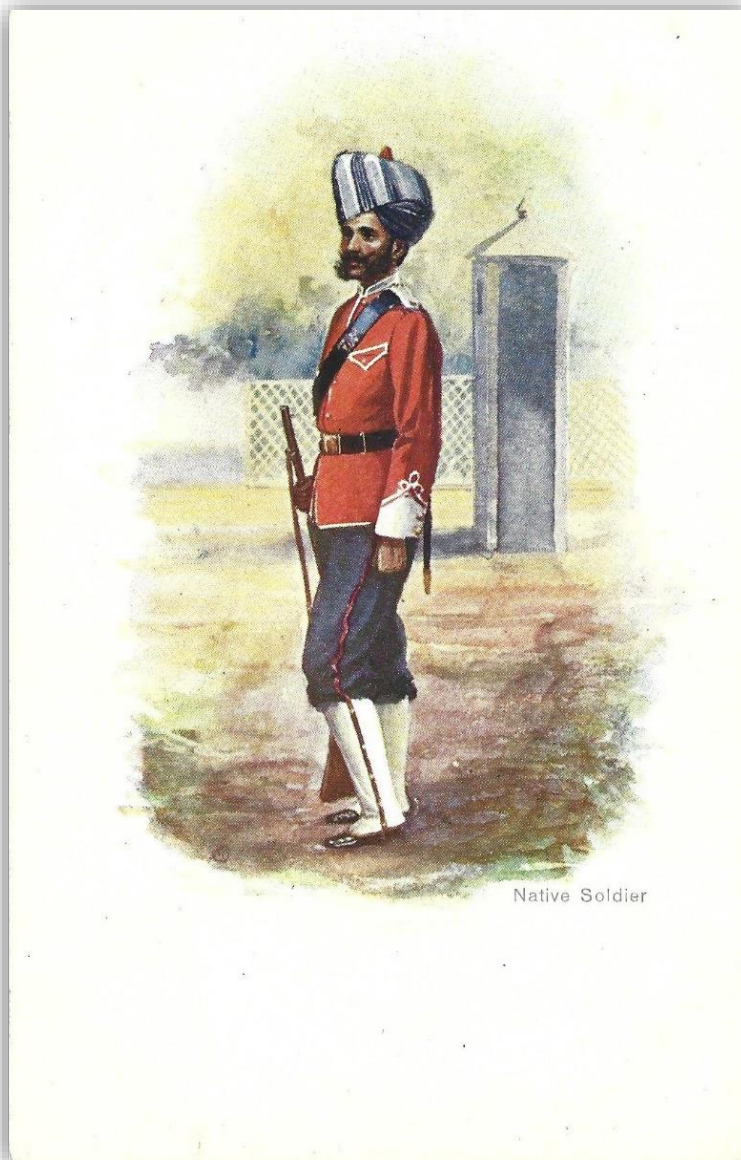


<b>Picture</b>	Parsee Priest	
<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back	
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar: Series featuring the people of Bombay	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A gesture and clothing defining the character of a Parsee Priest.	



# Life in India - Dhurandhar

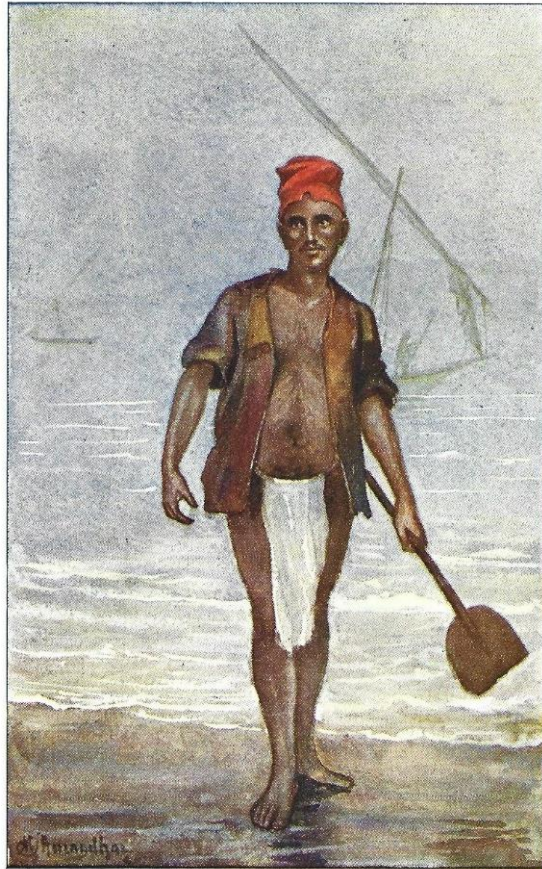
## Native Soldier



<b>Picture</b>	Native Soldier	
<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back	
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A striking portrait of a soldier from British India army.	

# Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Bombay Fisherman



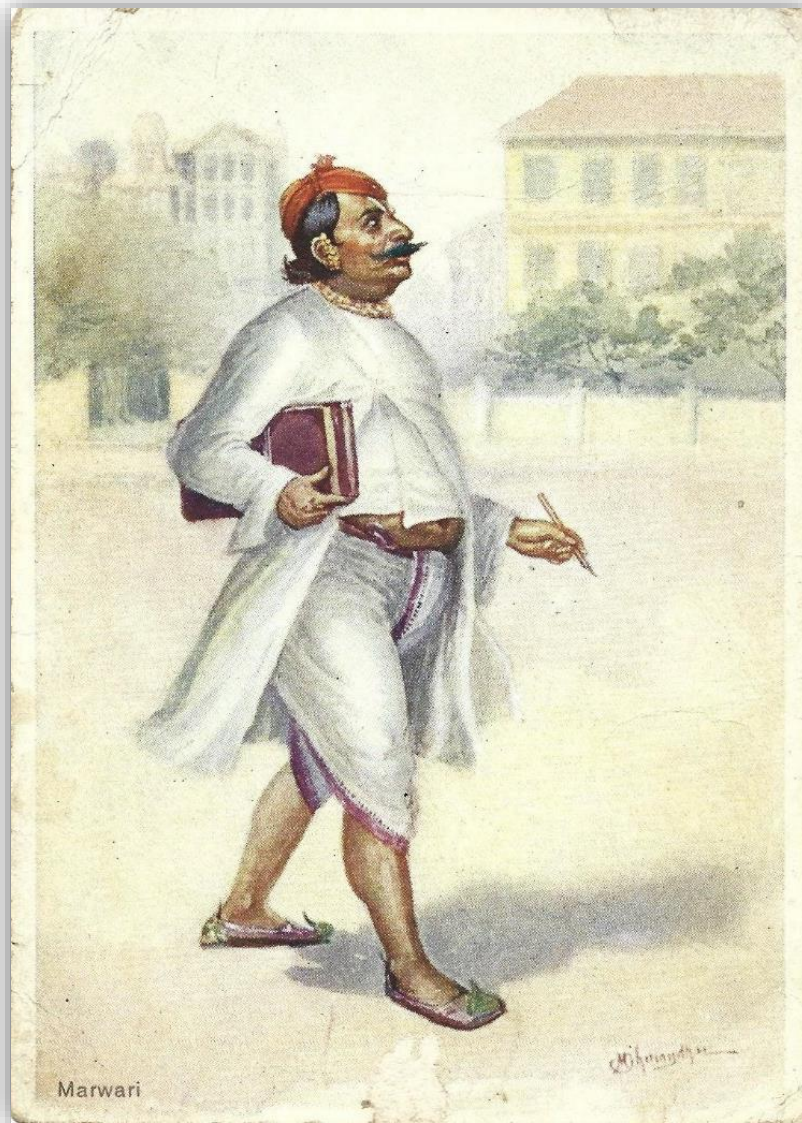
Bombay Fisherman

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bombay Fisherman</b>
<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar, Signed
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany
<b>Information</b>	A portrait of a Bombay fisherman with line alignment of the fishing pole in the background and the shovel in a frame drawing attention to the man's gaze outward.



# Life in India - Dhurandhar

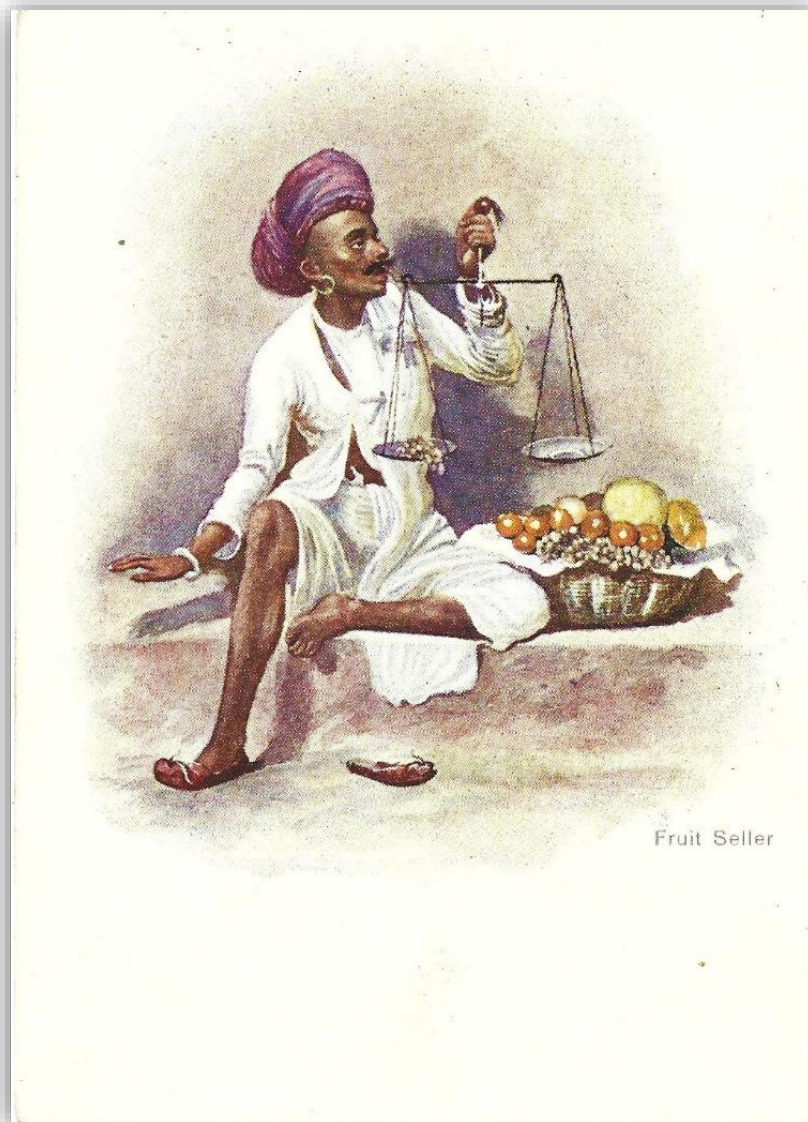
Marwari



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Marwari</b>	(Court sized card. 4.75 x 3.5 inches)
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar, Signed	Undivided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A moneylender strutting through the public square, carrying the ominous red books he uses to chase debtors through the courts, the vibrant city his backdrop.	

# Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Fruit Seller

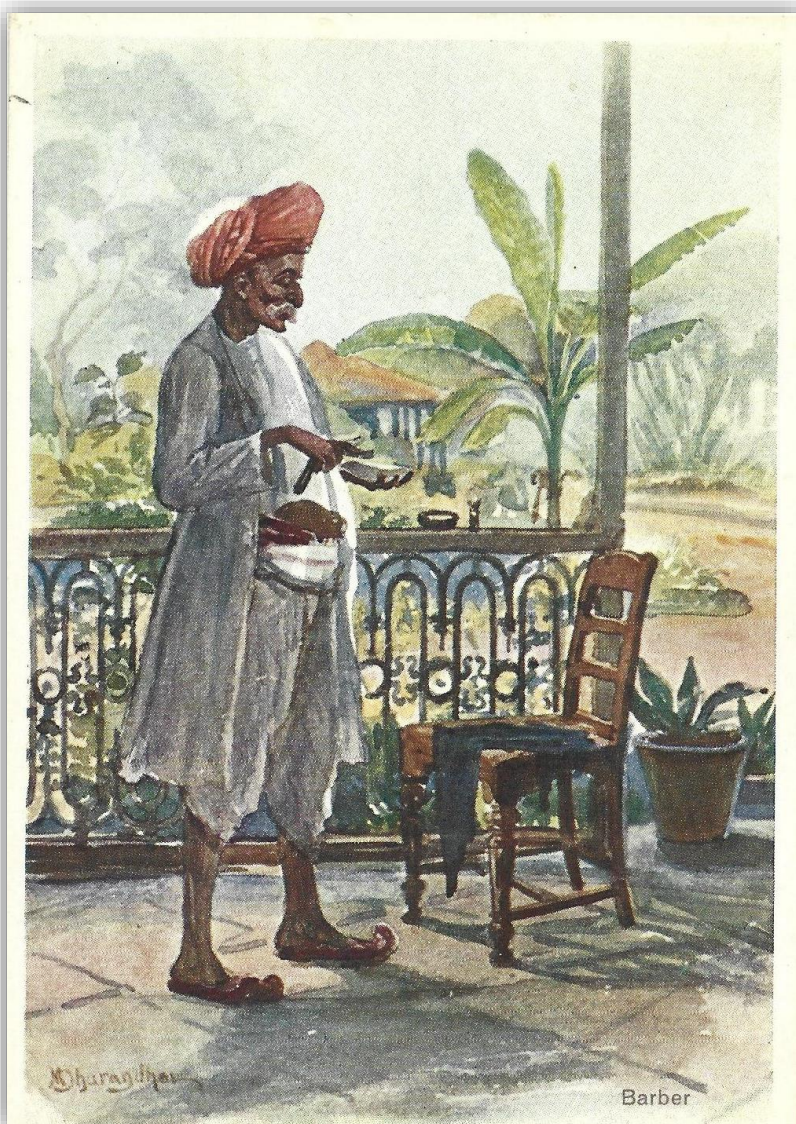


Picture	Fruit Seller	(Court sized card. 4.75 x 3.5 inches)
Part of Series	Dhurandhar	Undivided Back
Printed in	Germany	
Information	A great portrait of a fruit seller with many fine details and exquisite expressions.	



# 'Life in India - Dhurandhar

## Barber



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Barber</b>	(Court sized card. 4.75 x 3.5 inches)
<b>Part of Series</b>	Dhurandhar	Undivided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A native barber with his tools on display and the chair used for the customer to seat on.	

## 4. People of India

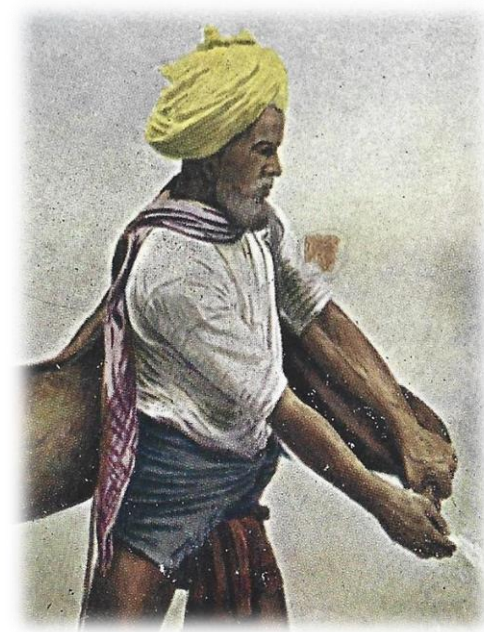
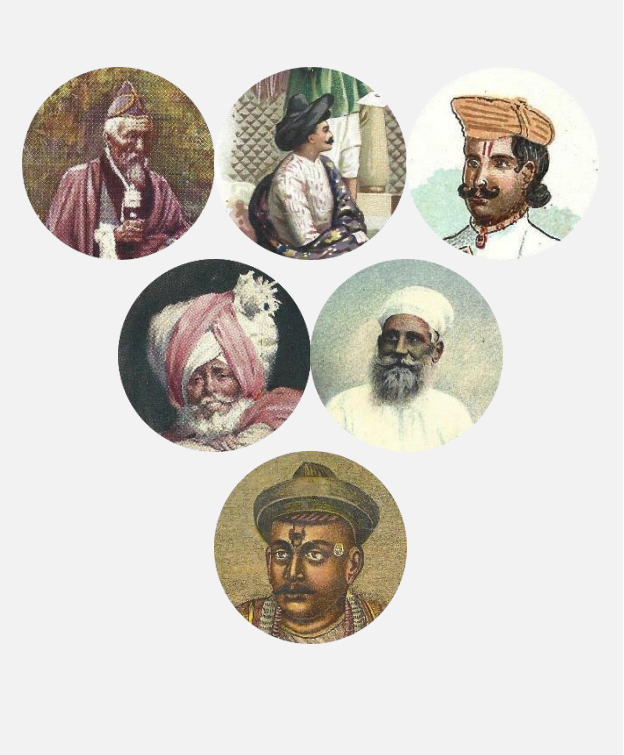
British Indian cities and towns saw a continuation of traditional crafts like blacksmithing, tailoring, carpentry, and cobbling.

Traditional crafts like weaving, pottery, metalwork, and jewelry making were also widespread, particularly in rural areas and small towns.

Religious rituals, festivals, and pilgrimages played a significant role in people's lives, with both Hindu and Muslim traditions continuing to be observed.

During British India, diverse business people emerged, including Gujarati-speaking merchant migrants, Marwari traders, and the prominent Parsi community. These groups, along with others like Sindhis, and Chettiars played significant roles in trade, finance, and industry.

In British India, hawkers, also known as street vendors, came in various forms. They sold a wide array of goods, including food, handicrafts, and everyday items, and often traveled from place to place offering their wares.



In British India, the household staff in British households typically included various roles, including:

**Khansamah (Butler):** Responsible for managing the household staff and overseeing all domestic duties.

**Khidmatgar (Table Servant):** Assisted with serving meals and maintaining the dining area.

**Bawarchi (Cook):** Prepared meals for the family.

**Bhisti (Water Carrier):** Supplied water to the household.

**Masalchi (Light-Bearer):** Lit lamps and candles.

**Dhobi (Washerman):** Washed and ironed laundry.

**Darzee (Tailor):** Made and mended clothes.

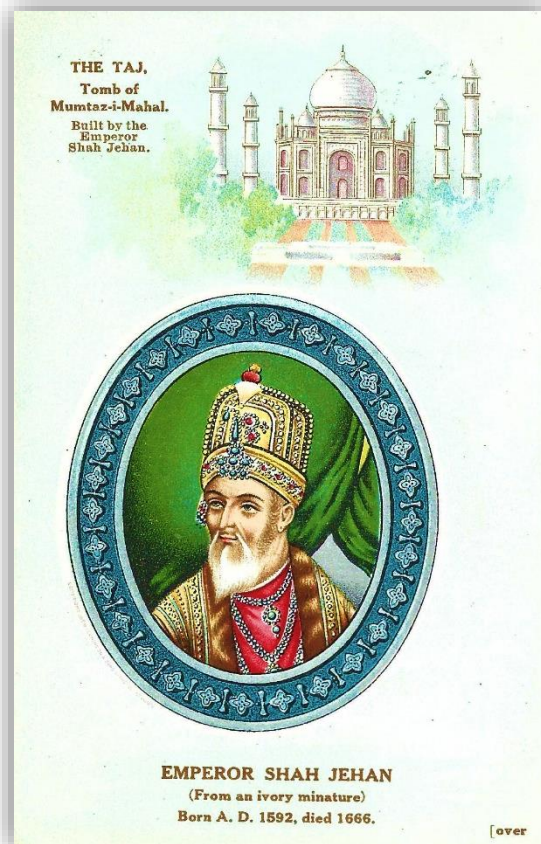
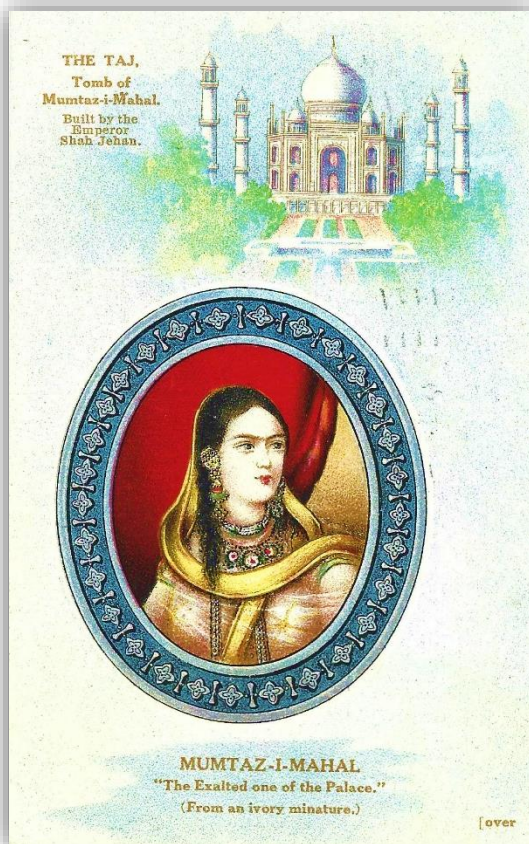
**Darwan (Guard):** Secured the property and controlled access to the house.

**Ayah (Nurse/Nanny):** Responsible for the care and upbringing of children.



# People

## Emperor Shah Jehan & Mumtaz-I-Mahal



Picture	Emperor Shah Jehan & Mumtaz-I-Mahal	
Publisher	India Tea Growers	Divided Back
Printed in	USA	
Information	<p>Shah Jehan – Famed for his Peacock Throne, blazing in the shifting natural colors of rubies, sapphires and emeralds; valued by Tavernier at \$32,500,000. But the Emperor is now more famous as the Builder of the Taj, that incomparable monument to his Empress.</p> <p>Mumtaz-I-Mahal – “The Exalted One of the Palace” – Empress of the Great Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan. Her late resting place is the exquisite mausoleum The Taj Mahal, a dream in marble, designed by titans and finished by jewelers.</p>	

# People

## Orderly

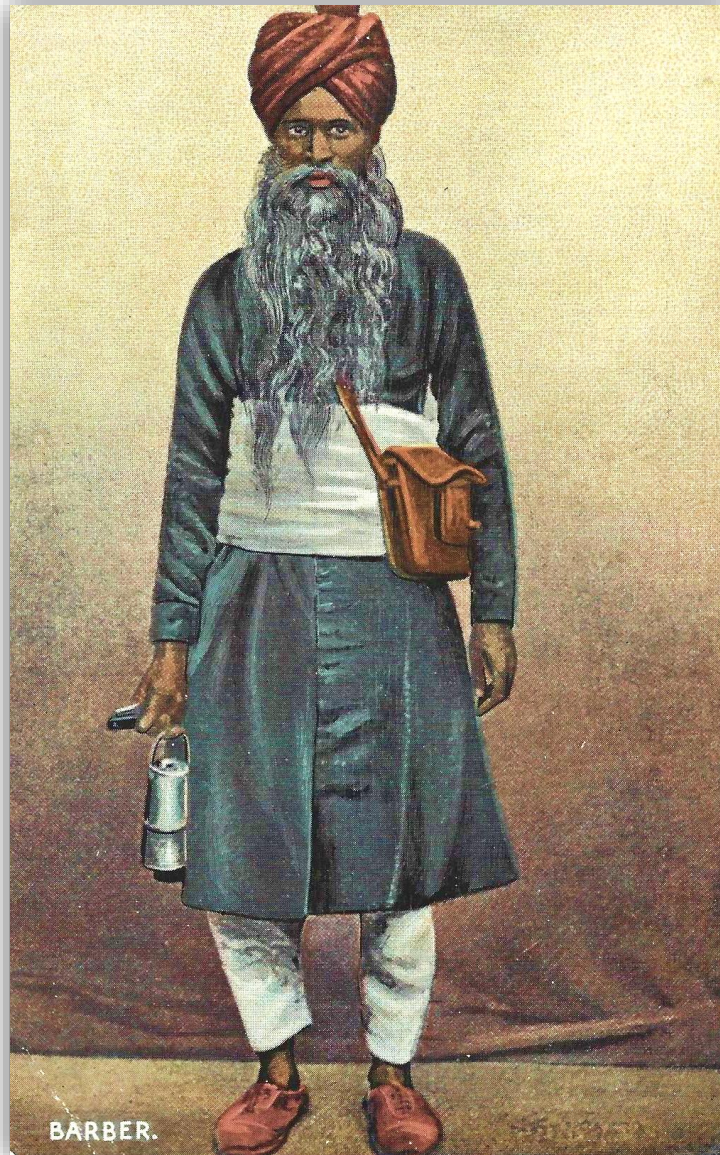


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Orderly</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Moorli Dhur & Sons, Ambala	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	The personal staff of a British officer was called 'Orderly'.	



# People

## Barber



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Barber</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Moorli Dhur & Sons, Ambala	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A native barber in his typical dress carrying his tools in a bag and water required for shaving in a water bottle in his hand.	

# People

## *Bhistee (Water Carrier)*

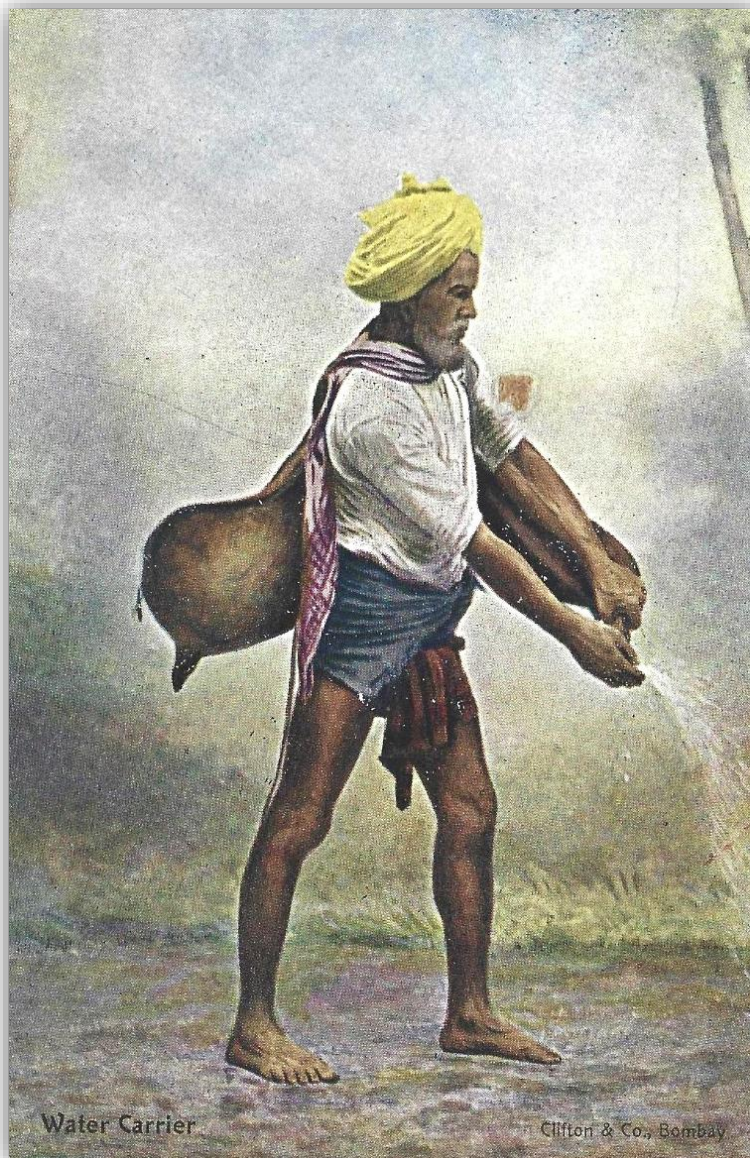


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bhistee (Water Carrier)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Moorli Dhur & Sons, Ambala	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Bhistee the domestic helper who supplied the family with water, carrying it in a mussuck or a goatskin bag, slung on his back.	



# People

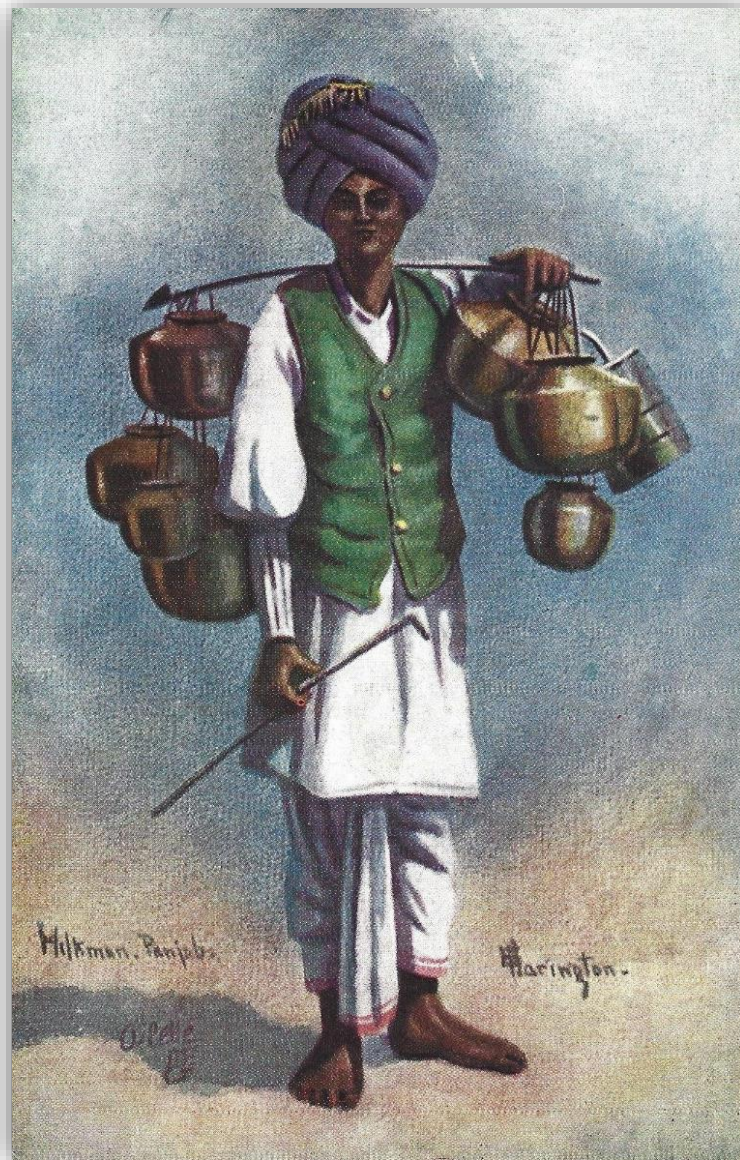
## Water Carrier



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Water Carrier</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co. Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Bhistee the domestic helper who supplied the family with water, carrying it in a mussuck or a goatskin bag, slung on his back.	

# People

## Milkman



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Milkman, Panjab</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series V	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The individual shown in the picture is probably a Jat Sikh. From the different vessels which he carries slung from a bamboo cane across his shoulders he dispenses buffalo, goat or cow's milk, the last generally being insisted upon by Europeans.	



# People

## Postman



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Postman</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co. Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A portrait of the man who made the postcard revolution possible. Postman was also the person who had to read the message to the person receiving it, who may be illiterate.	

# People

## Bombay Policeman



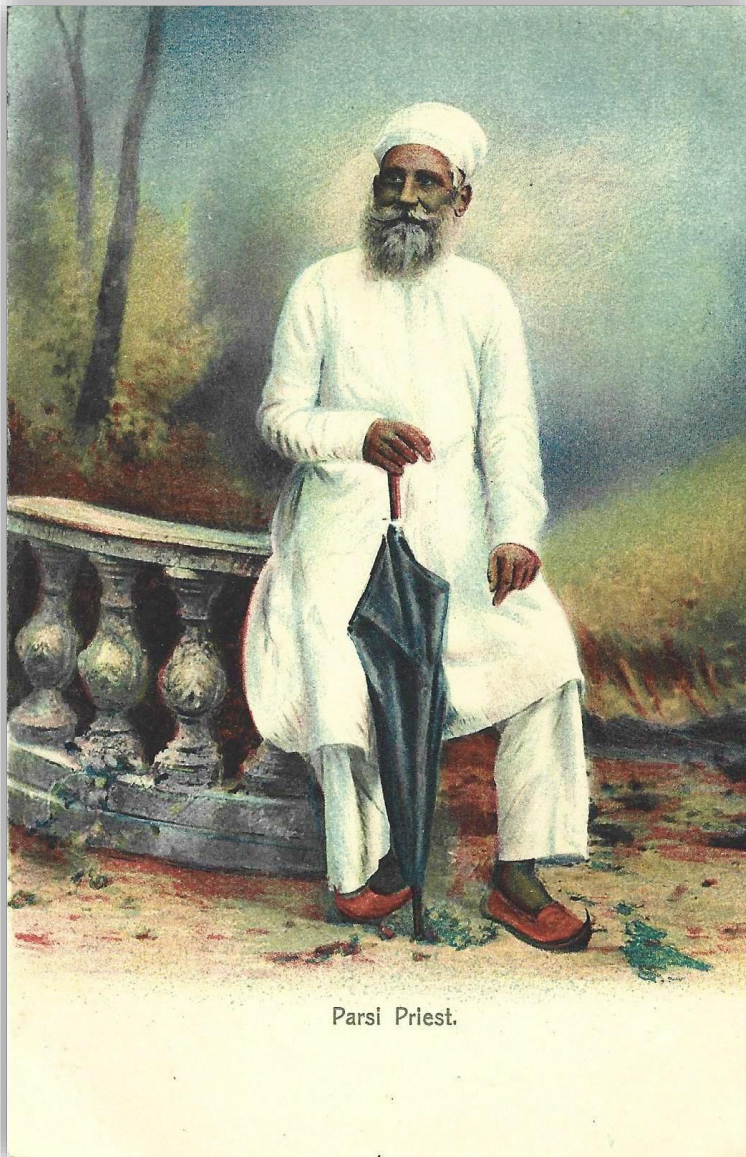
*Bombay Policeman.*

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bombay Policeman</b>
<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany
<b>Information</b>	At the turn of the century, the uniformed policeman was a novel sight. Here a Bombay policeman is depicted with his famous baton.



# People

## Parsi Priest



Picture	Parsi Priest
Publisher	Undivided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	A studio portrait of a Parsi priest, holding an umbrella.

# People

## Kazi



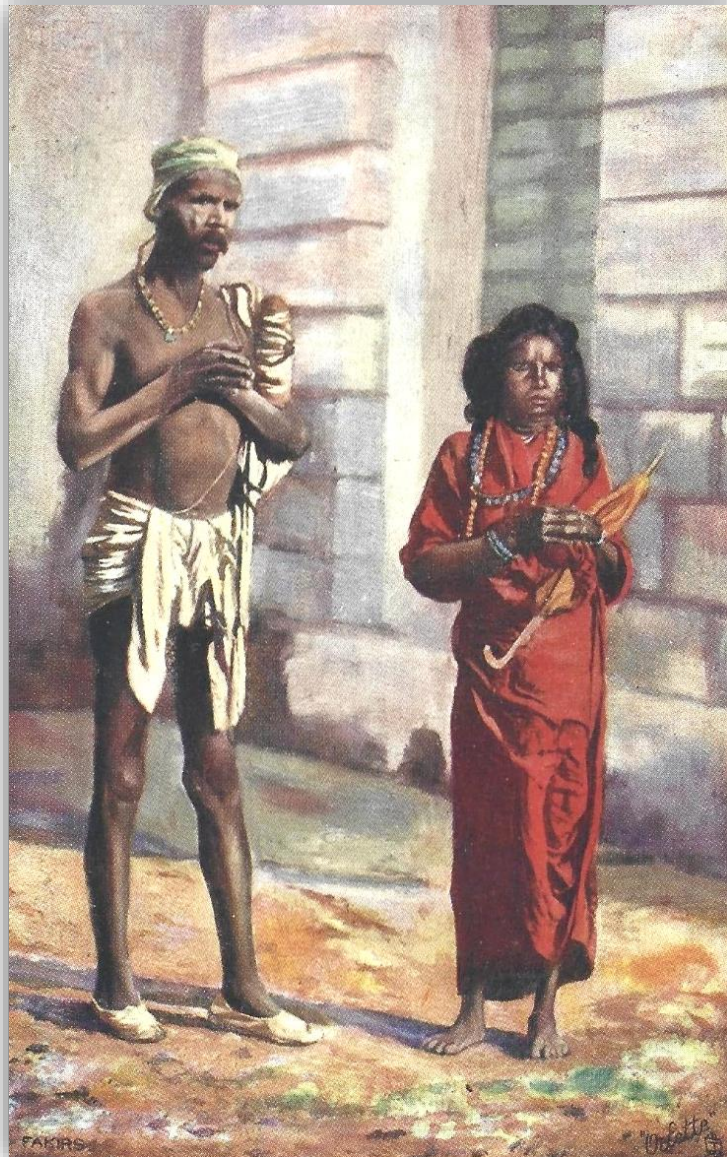
Kazi, Mahomedan Preacher

Picture	Kazi – Mahomedan Preacher	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	England	
Information	A studio portrait of a Kazi i.e., a Mahomedan Preacher.	



# People

## Fakirs



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Fakirs</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Fakirs are a large body of religious fanatics. They go naked or in rags, and partake only of the meanest food, and that without request or thanks. Their ethical code consists in the observance of truth, chastity, internal purity, constant repentance, and contemplation of Deity. In the East Indies they number over 3,000,000.	

# People

## *A Travelling Student & Singer*

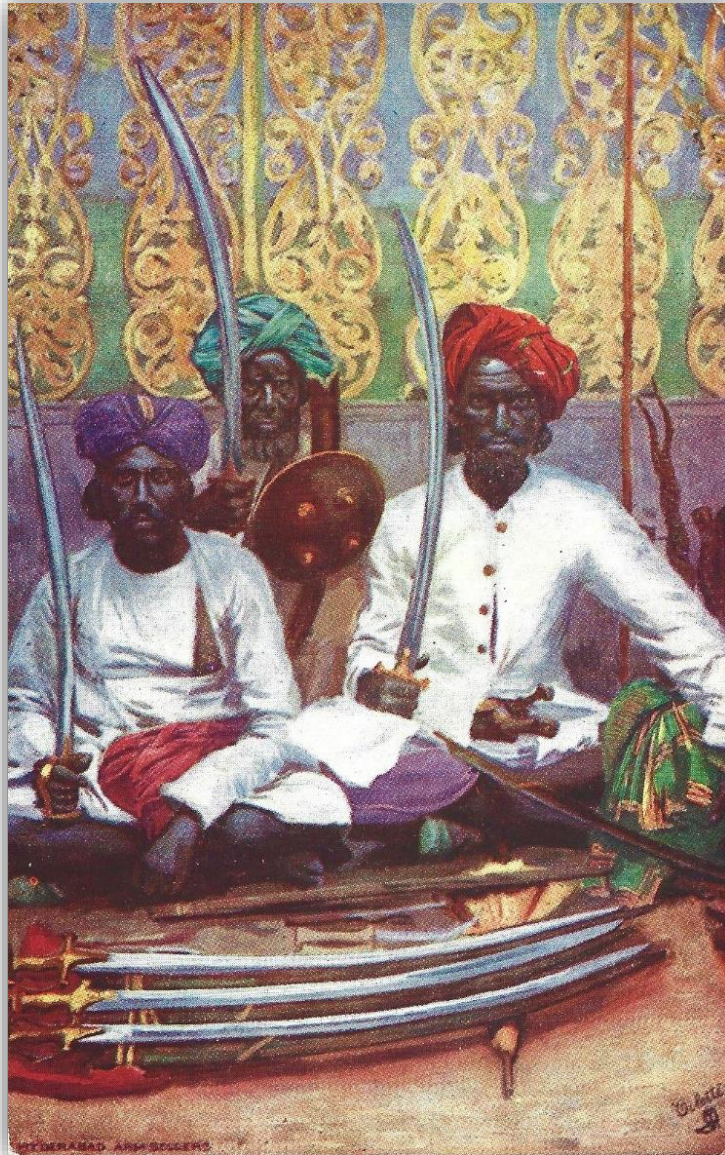


<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Travelling Student and Singer</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series V	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The picture shows a Brahman from the Northern parts of India, a vaishnava by religion. In all his travels he carries his own special water-pot, which is shown in the foreground.	



# People

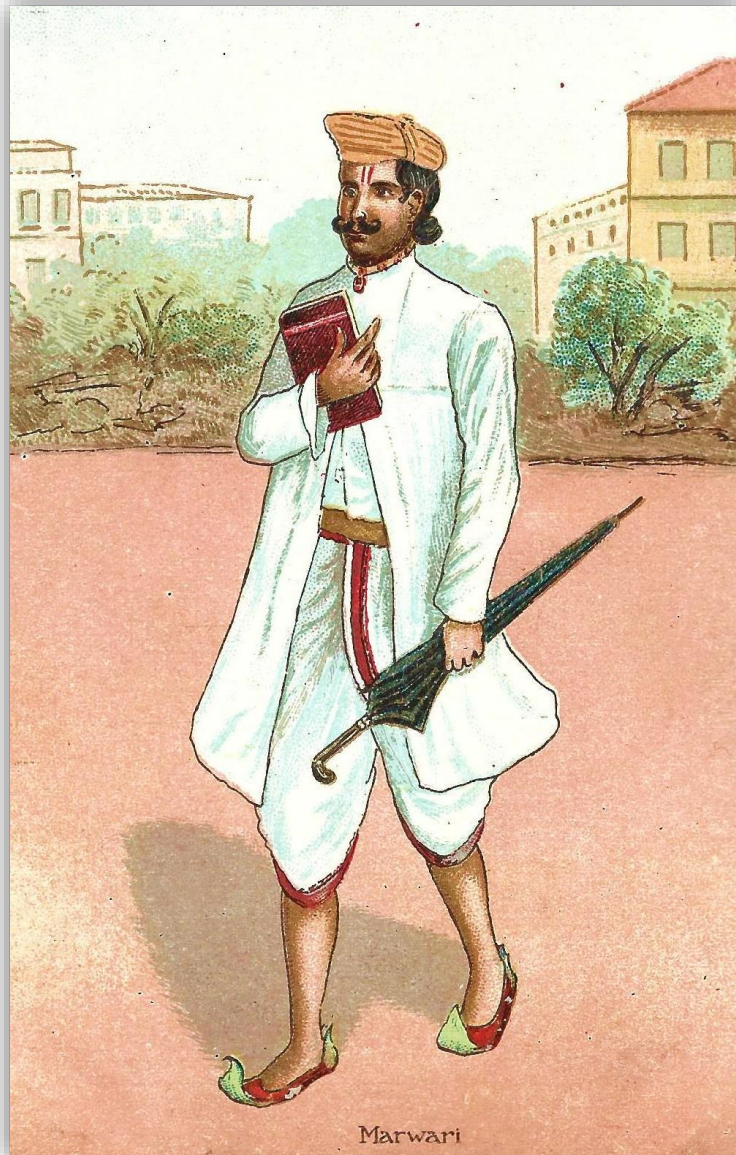
## Hyderabad Arms Seller



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hyderabad Arms Seller</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series II	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Hyderabad, the capital of the state of the same name, is celebrated for its swords and other arms. The population, which is about 500,000, consists of mixed elements, and is full of warlike spirit, and nearly everyone carries a weapon. Hyderabad is one of the greatest centers of Mohammedanism in India.	

# People

## Marwari



Picture	Marwari
Publisher	Divided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	Marwaris are from the Marwar region of Rajasthan in India. They speak Marwari language. He is carrying his typical red book used for keeping accounts in one hand. And in other hand he is carrying an umbrella. Brilliant bright colored print.



# People

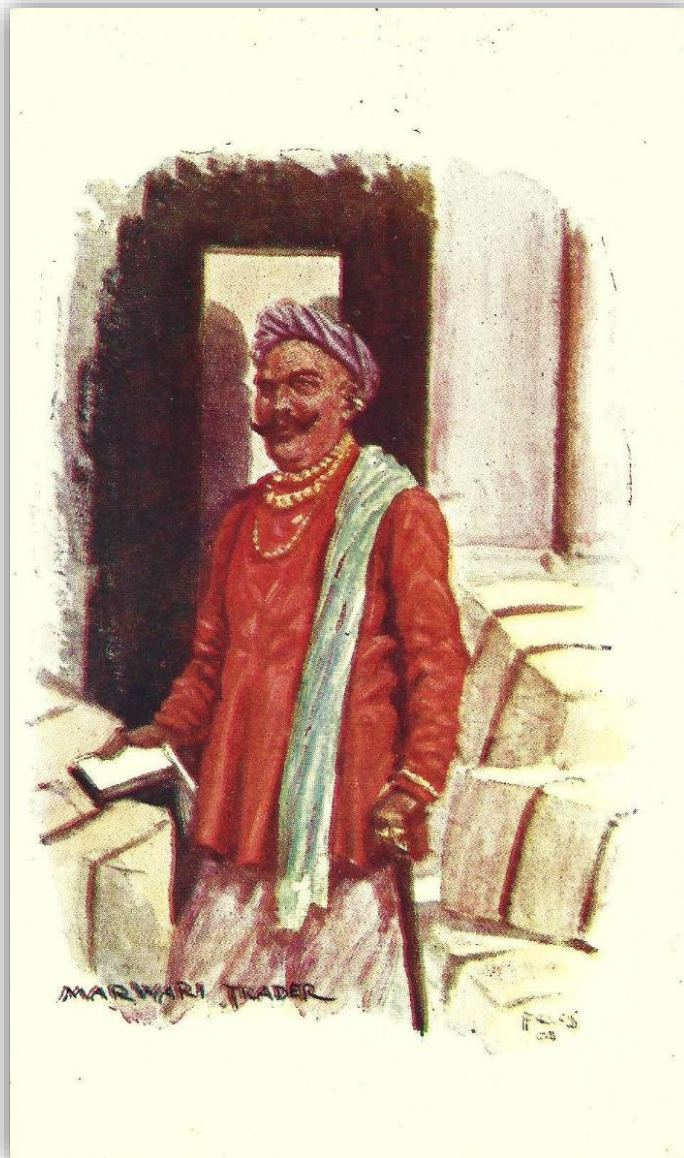
## Marwaree Beauty



Picture	Marwaree Beauty
Publisher	Divided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	Marwaris are from the Marwar region of Rajasthan in India. They speak Marwari language. In this striking image woman is wearing a large number of jewelry pieces.

# People

## Marwari Trader



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Marwari Trader</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back	
<b>Part of Series</b>	Signed by F. R. C. S. an unidentified artist	
<b>Printed in</b>		
<b>Information</b>	Marwaris are from the Marwar region of Rajasthan in India. They speak Marwari language. He is carrying his typical red book used for keeping accounts in one hand. They had quite big business dealing in cotton. Here he is shown surrounded by the cotton bales.	



# People

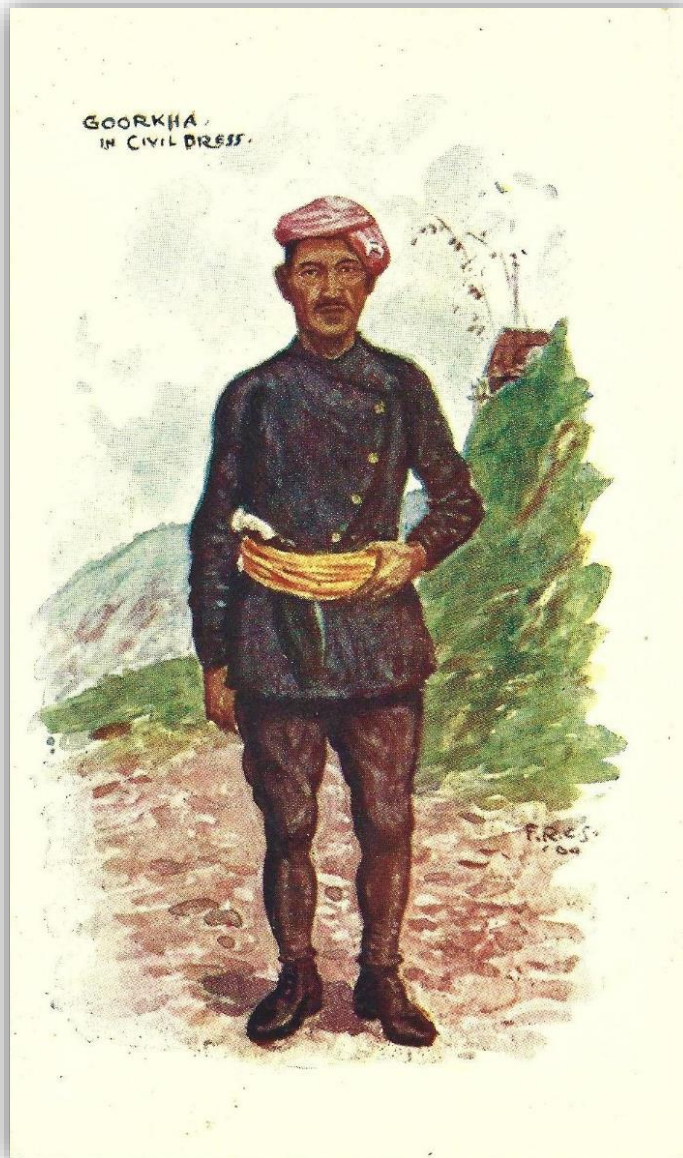
## Afghan Cloth Seller



<b>Picture</b>	Afghan Cloth Seller	
<b>Publisher</b>		Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Signed by F. R. C. S. an unidentified artist	
<b>Printed in</b>		
<b>Information</b>	Just wonderful portrait of Afghan cloth seller who use to be a common sight on the streets of British India. The famous story titled "Kabuliwala" by Nobel Laureate Ravindranath Tagore is about an Afghan street seller.	

# People

## Goorkha in Civil Dress



Picture	Goorkha in Civil Dress	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Part of Series	Signed by F. R. C. S. an unidentified artist	
Printed in		
Information	Gurkhas served as troops under contract to the British East India Company. And became part of the British Indian Army on its formation in 1858.	



# People

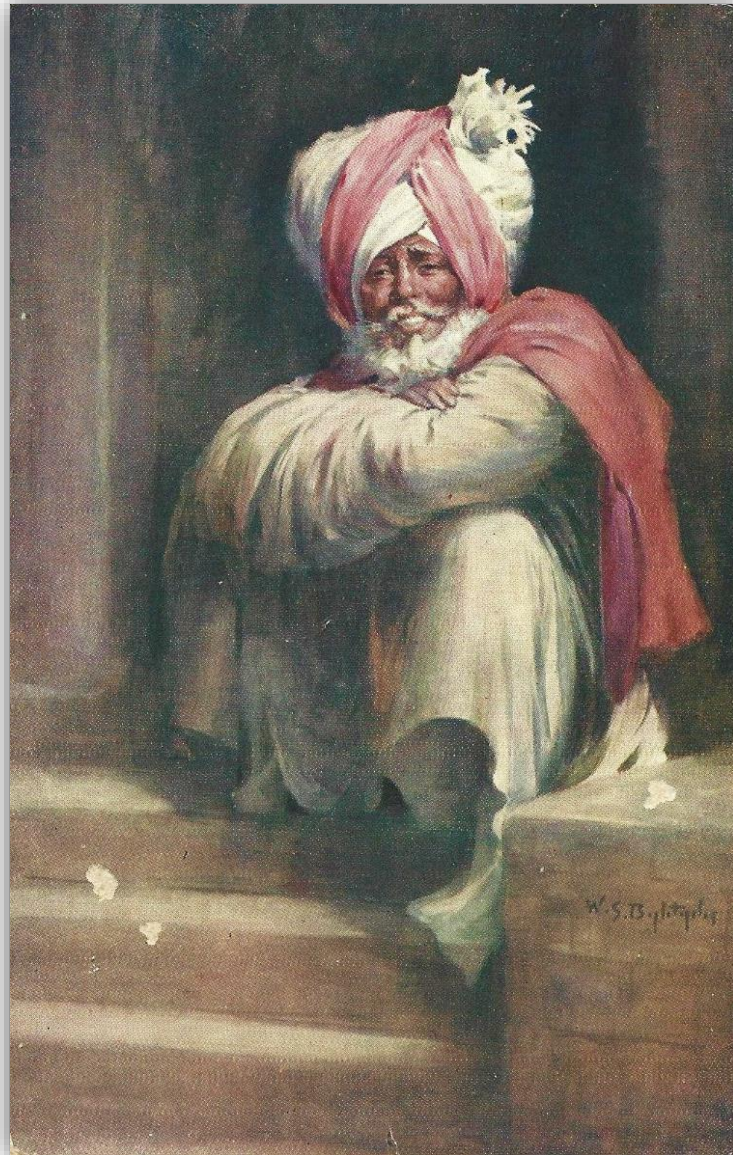
## Rajput of Rajgarh



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Rajput of Rajgarh</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	A & C Black Ltd.	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	From India by Flora A. Steel & Painted by Mortimer Menpes based on a visit to India he made for the 1903 Darbar.	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	An ageing warrior is given life by dazzling colors. Menpes complained that "my colour box did not hold such pigment; the brightest colours in my tubes appeared but dull and faded, and would not nearly correspond to the glowing tones of earth and sky, houses and shops [in India], and of the ever changing multitudes that thronged and filled the streets about me."	

# People

## Rajput



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Rajput</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	The Times of India, Bombay
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Divided Back
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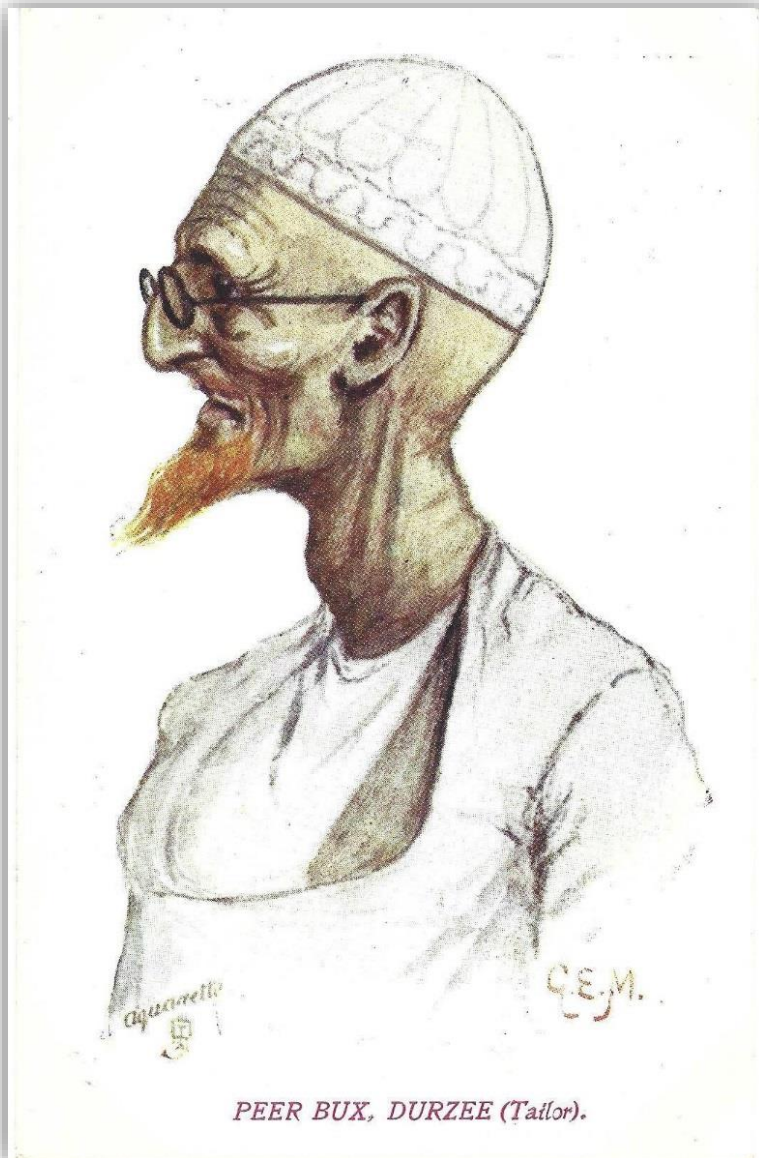
<b>Part of Series</b>
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<b>Printed in</b>	India
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# People

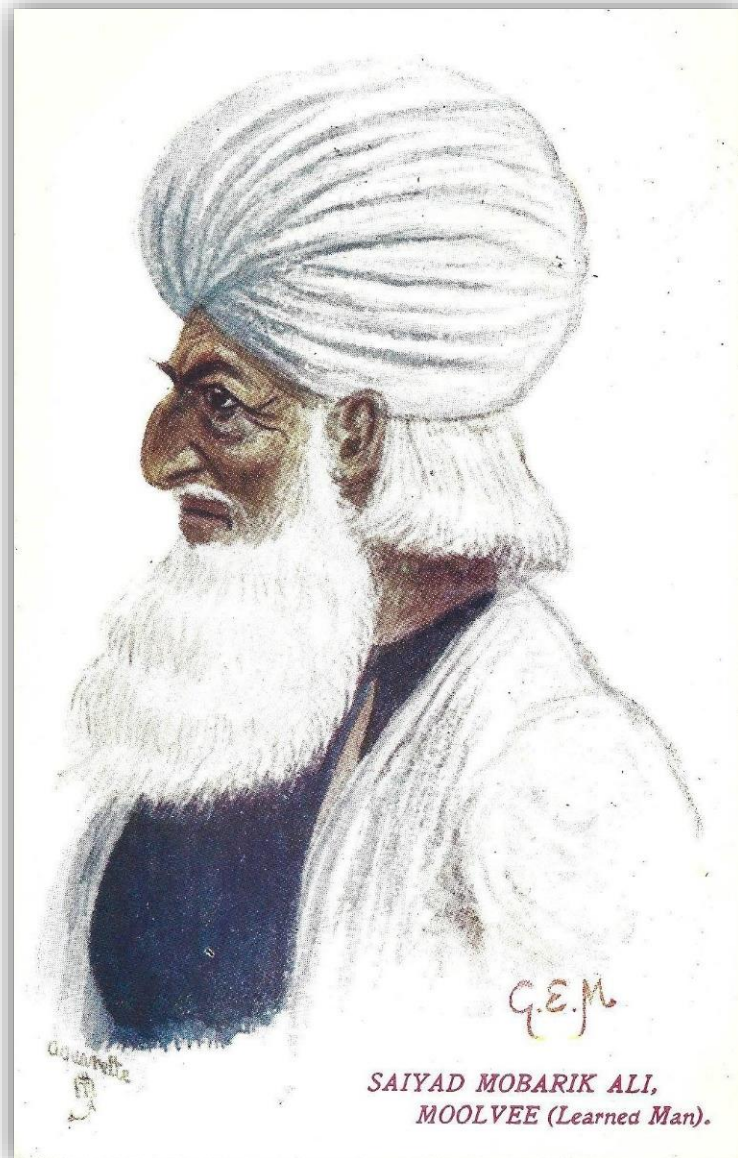
## Durzee



Picture	Peer Bux, Durzee (Tailor)	
Publisher	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
Part of Series	Native Types of India, Signed by G. E. M. an unidentified artist	
Printed in	England	

# People

## Moolvee

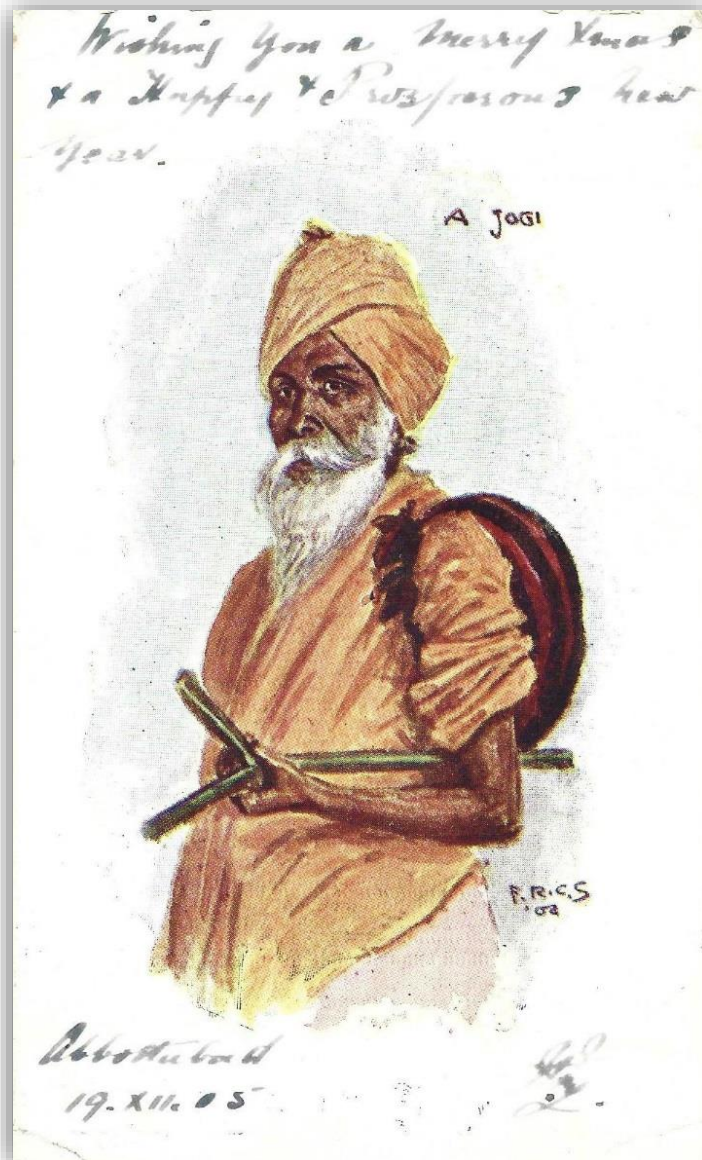


Picture	Saiyad Mobarik Ali, Moolvee (Lerned Man)	
Publisher	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
Part of Series	Native Types of India, Signed by G. E. M. an unidentified artist	
Printed in	England	



# People

## Jogi



Picture	A Jogi	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Part of Series	Signed by F. R. C. S. an unidentified artist	
Printed in	England	

# People

## *Bunia Girl*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Bunia Girl</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co. Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	The term baniya has historically been applied to various mercantile communities who belong to diverse castes. A Bania women in an expensive, beautifully colored saree is portrayed.	



# People

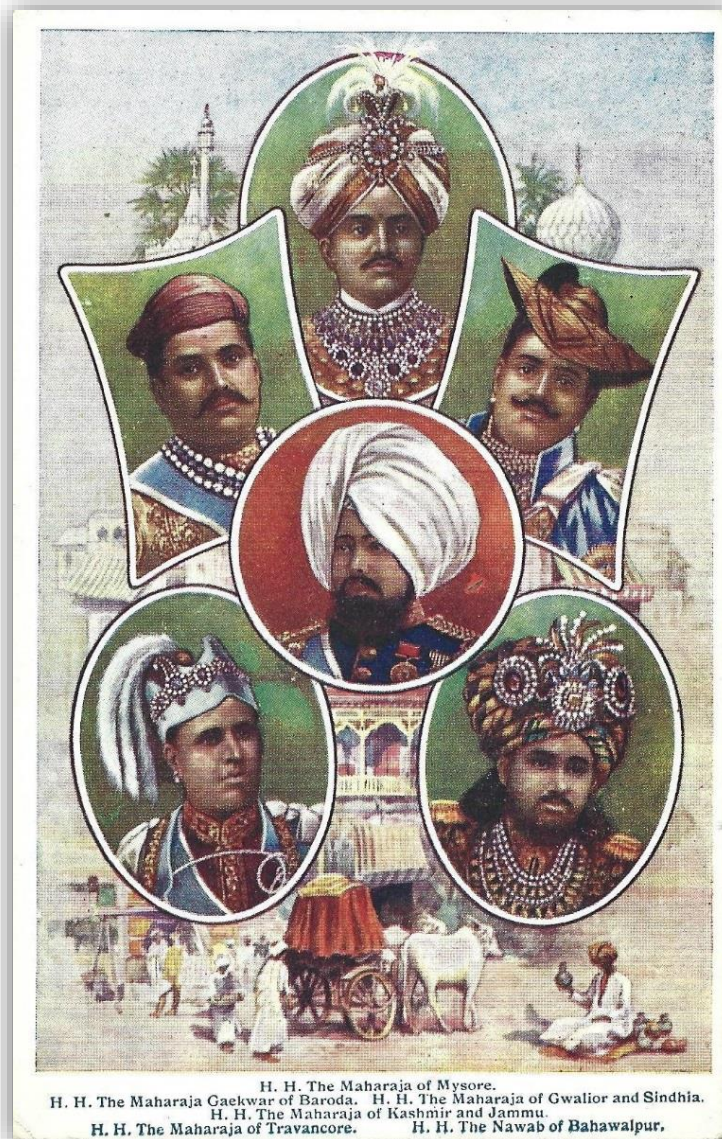
Dnayander



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Dnayander</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	The Prototype Company, Bombay	Divided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	Luxemburg	
<b>Information</b>	Dnayander is from a Varkari religious movement under bhakti spiritual tradition, geographically linked with Maharashtra in India. Vithoba, the presiding god of Pandharpur, is worshipped by Varkaris. And old scripture is shown in front of him and he is playing <i>tal</i> a pair of clash cymbals.	

# People

## *Ruling Princes of India*



**Picture**

**Ruling Princes of India**

Maharaja of Mysore, Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior, Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharaja of Travancore, Nawab of Bahawalpur

**Publisher**

A. Vivian Mansell & Co.

Divided Back

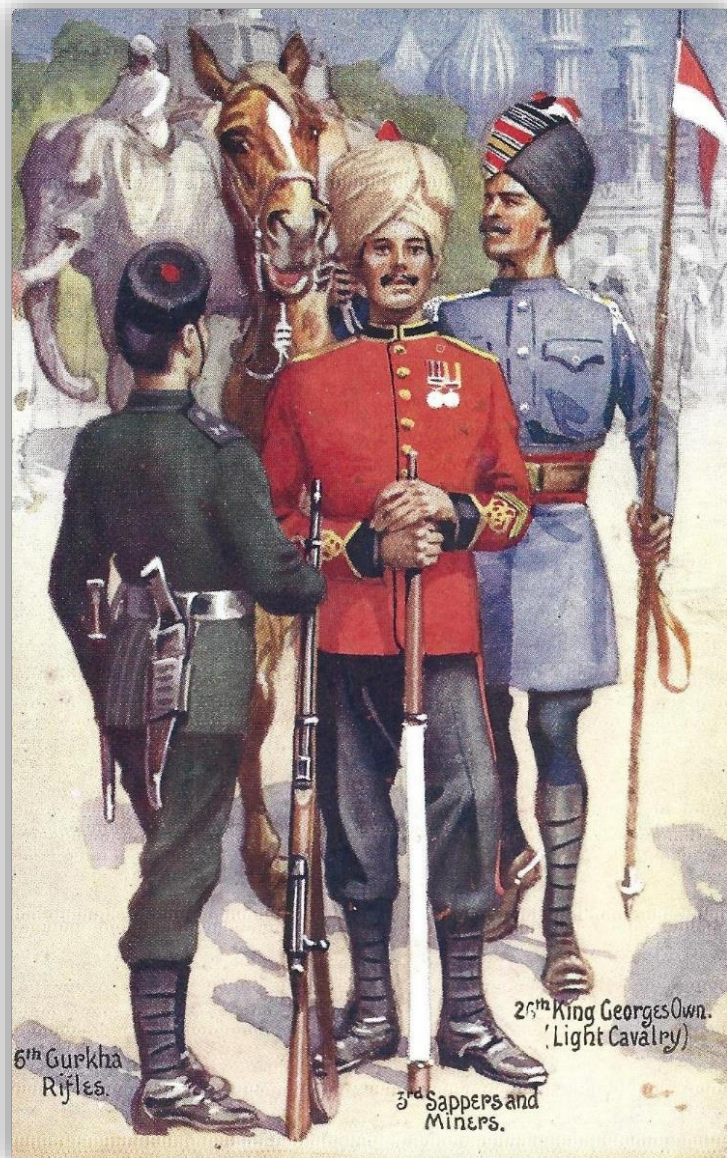
**Printed in**

England



# People

## British Indian Army



Picture	British Indian Army – 5 <sup>th</sup> Gurkha Rifles & 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sappers and Miners & 26 <sup>th</sup> King George Own Light Cavalry	
Publisher	London Aldershot and Portsmouth	Divided Back
Printed in	England	

# People

## Sepoys, Khyber Rifles



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Sepoys, Khyber Rifles</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Types of the Indian Army	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The native tribes of India have, since the first occupation of the country by the British, been trained to act as soldiers to guard their own districts. The Khyber Rifles are recruited from various frontier tribes and are employed practically solely in the forts and roads of Khyber Province.	



# People

## Jodhpur Sardar Risala



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Jodhpur Sardar Risala</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	A & C Black Ltd.	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Our Indian Armies, From 'The Armies of India' by Col. A. C. Lovett & Major C. F. MacMunn	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Jodhpur Lancers, the "Sardar Risala", were supposedly the most aristocratic unit in India. Formed in 1888, they were an independent Indian state force that joined the Imperial Service Troops scheme. This had been established to train part of the troops of some Indian princely states to the standard of the Indian Army. The Jodhpur Lancers served in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> China War (Boxer Rebellion) in 1900.	

# People

## 14<sup>th</sup> Murray's Jat Lancers



<b>Picture</b>	<b>14<sup>th</sup> Murray's Jat Lancers</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	A & C Black Ltd.	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Our Indian Armies, From 'The Armies of India' by Col. A. C. Lovett & Major C. F. MacMunn	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The 14 <sup>th</sup> Murray's Jat Lancers, also sometimes known as the Murray's Jat Horse, was a cavalry regiment of the British Indian Army. In 1921 it was renamed as 20 <sup>th</sup> Lancers, and after Partition of India in 1947 it eventually became 20 Lancers (India) as an armored regiment of the Indian Army.	



# People

*1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York's Own Lancers. 3<sup>rd</sup> Skinner's Horse*



*1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York's Own Lancers. 3<sup>rd</sup> Skinner's Horse.*

<b>Picture</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York's Own Lancers. 3<sup>rd</sup> Skinner's Horse</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	A & C Black Ltd.	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Our Indian Armies, From 'The Armies of India' by Col. A. C. Lovett & Major C. F. MacMunn	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Duke of York's Own Lancers comprised Muslims only whereas the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Skinner's Horse consisted of one squadron each of Sikhs, Jats, Rajputs and Rangars (Muslim Rajputs).	

# People

## Pioneer Regiments

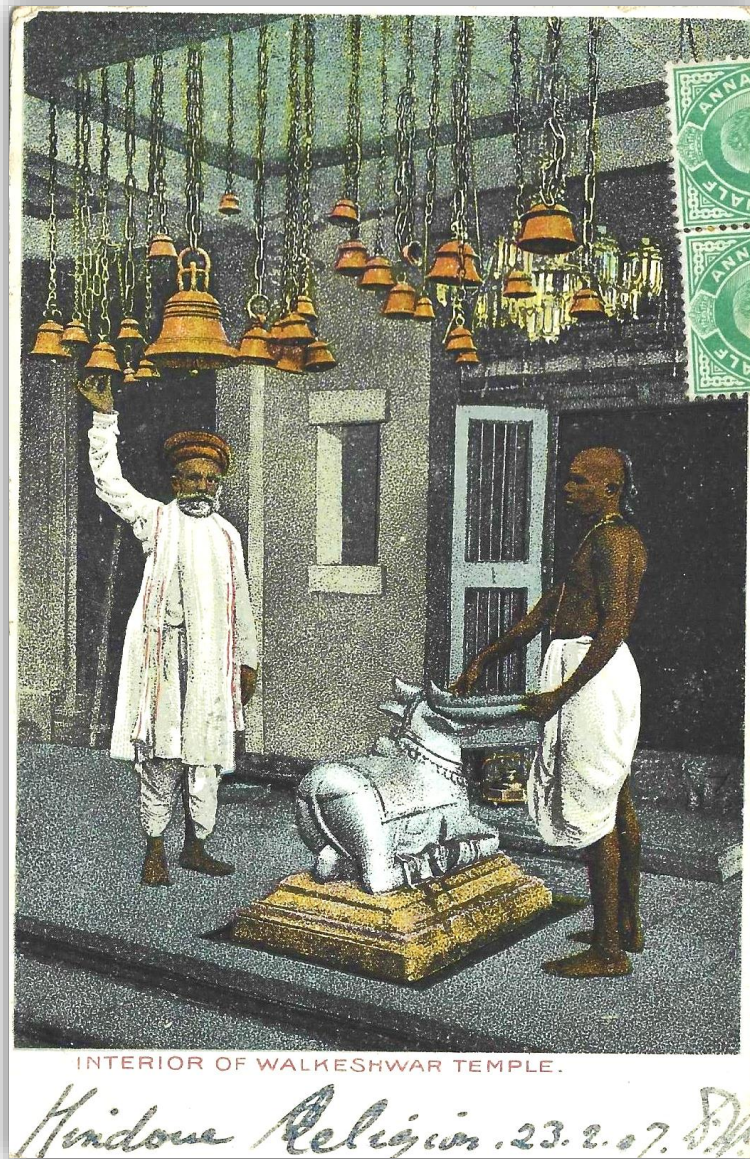


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Pioneer Regiments</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	A & C Black Ltd.	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Our Indian Armies From 'The Armies of India' by Col. A. C. Lovett & Major C. F. MacMunn	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Illustration from the "The Armies of India" this postcard depicts men from the various Pioneer Regiments.  From Left to Right: 34 <sup>th</sup> Sikh Pioneers Naik Jat Sikh, 128 <sup>th</sup> Pioneers Yusufzai Pathan, 64 <sup>th</sup> Pioneers Tamil, 48 <sup>th</sup> Pioneers Labana Sikh, 23 <sup>rd</sup> Sikh Pioneers Jemadar Mazbi Sikh, 107 <sup>th</sup> Pioneers Kaimkhani Musalman Rajput, 12 <sup>th</sup> Pioneers The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment Jat, 81 <sup>st</sup> Pioneers Tamil, 61 <sup>st</sup> King George's Own Pioneers Madrasi Musalman, 106 <sup>th</sup> Hazara Pioneers Subadar-Major Mazbi Sikh, 34 <sup>th</sup> Sikh Pioneers Subadar-Major Mazbi Sikh.	



# People

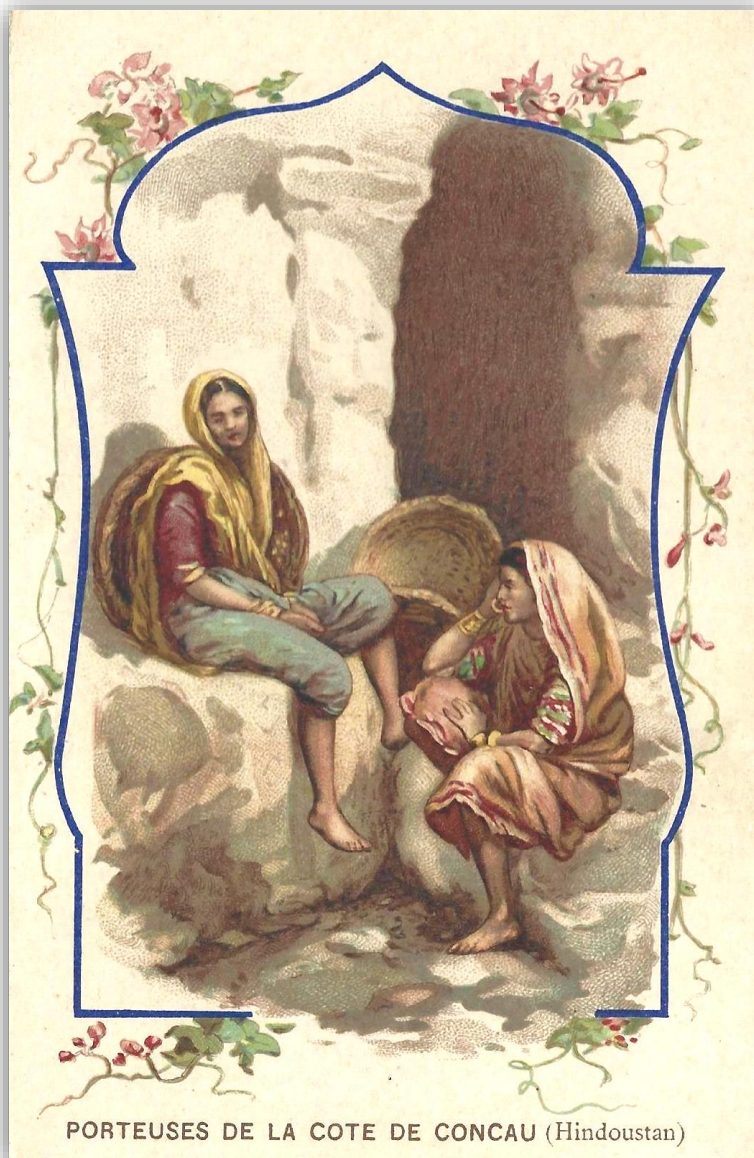
## Walkeshwar Temple



Picture	Interior of Walkeshwar Temple	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in		
Information	One of its notable landmark of Bombay is the famous Walkeshwar Temple. Dedicated to Hindu god Shiva, it was built in the 11 <sup>th</sup> century. Statue of Nandi (Bull) is shown with Brahmin performing a ritual.	

# People

## People of Konkan

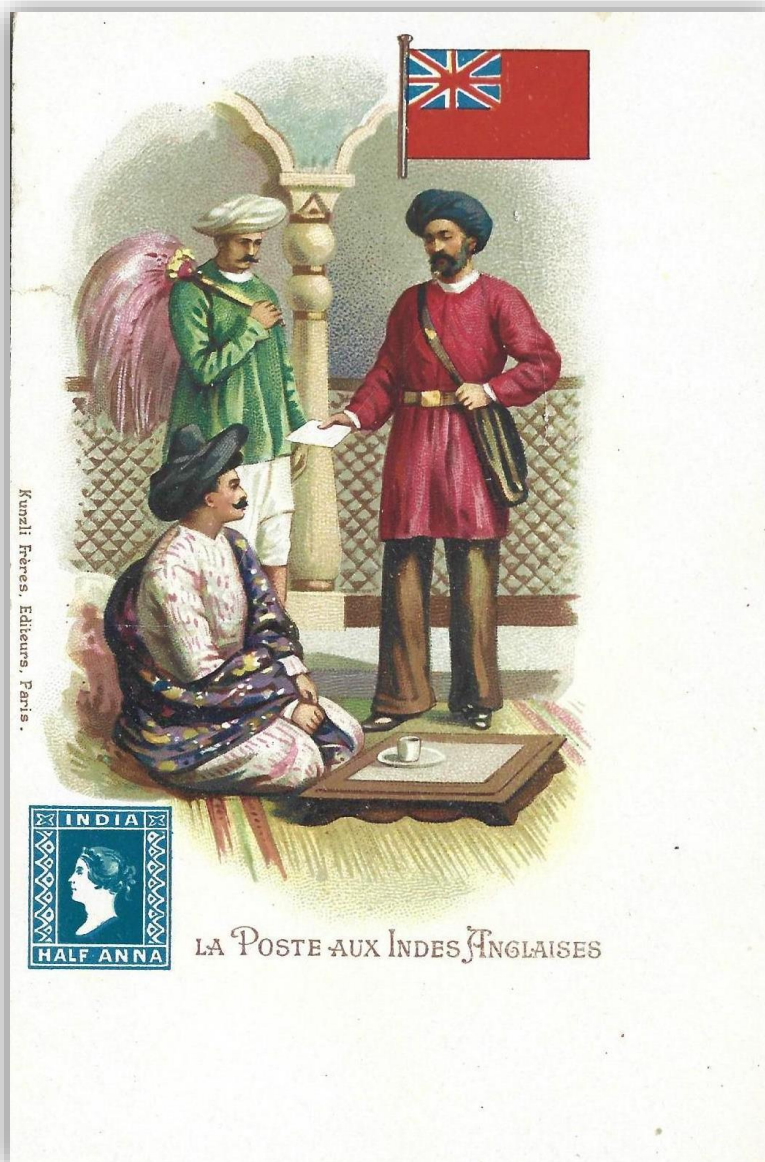


Picture	Porteuses de la Cote de Concu (People of Konkan)	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in		
Information	Portuguese postcard showing the people of Konkan region which was adjacent to the Goa area that was ruled by the Portuguese.	



# People

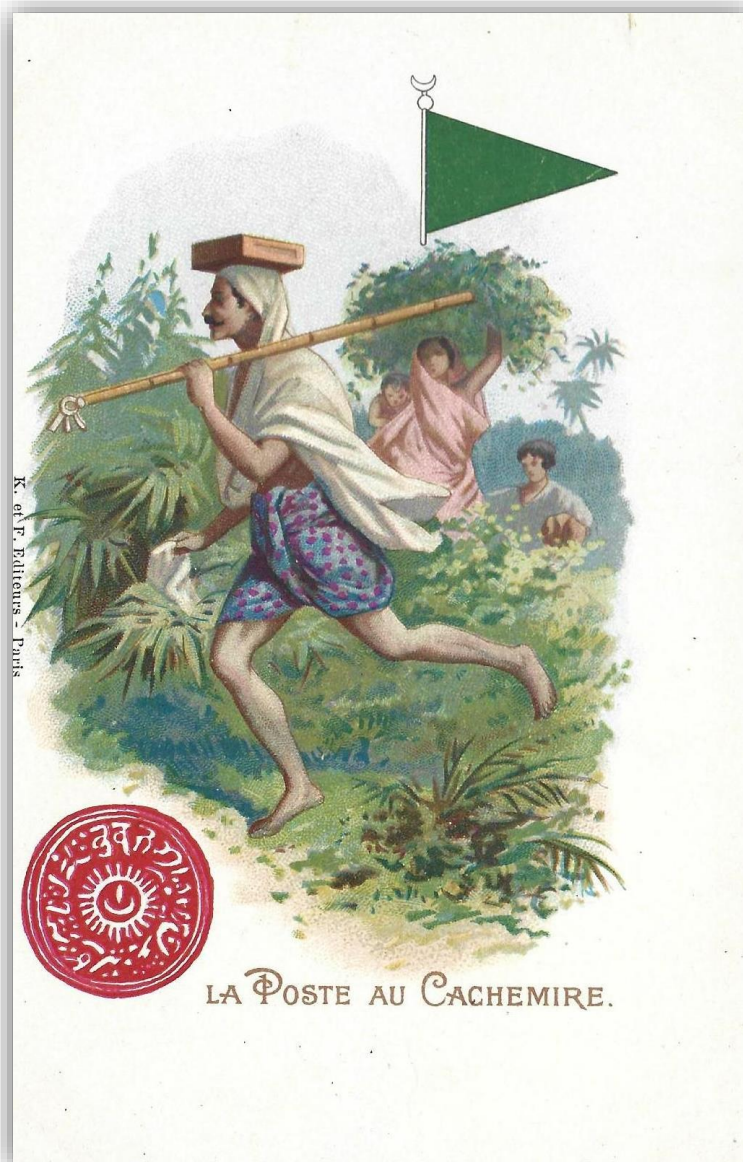
## British India Post



Picture	La Poste aux Indes Anglaises (British India Post)	
Publisher	Künzli Freres, Editeurs, Paris	Undivided Back
Part of Series	La Poste – This series celebrating mail delivery around the world	
Printed in	France	

# People

## Kashmir Post Office

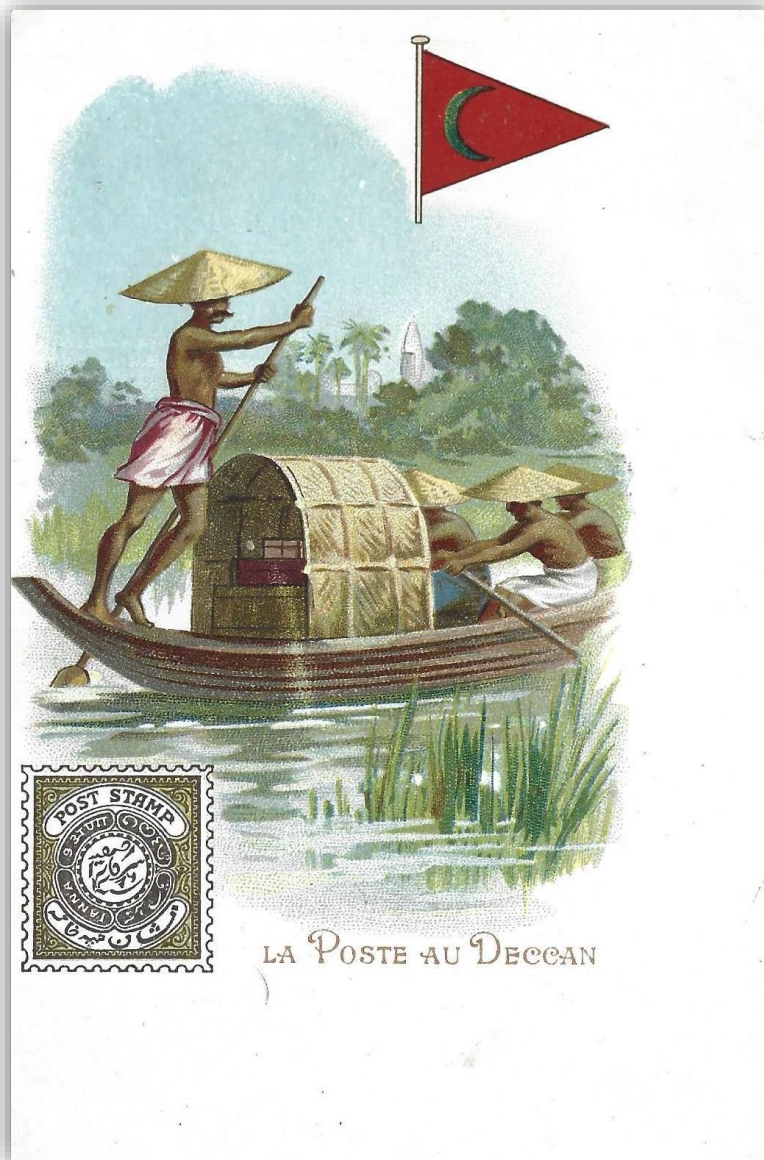


<b>Picture</b>	<b>La Poste au Cachemire (Post Office in Kashmir)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Künzli Freres, Editeurs, Paris	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	La Poste – This series celebrating mail delivery around the world	
<b>Printed in</b>	France	



# People

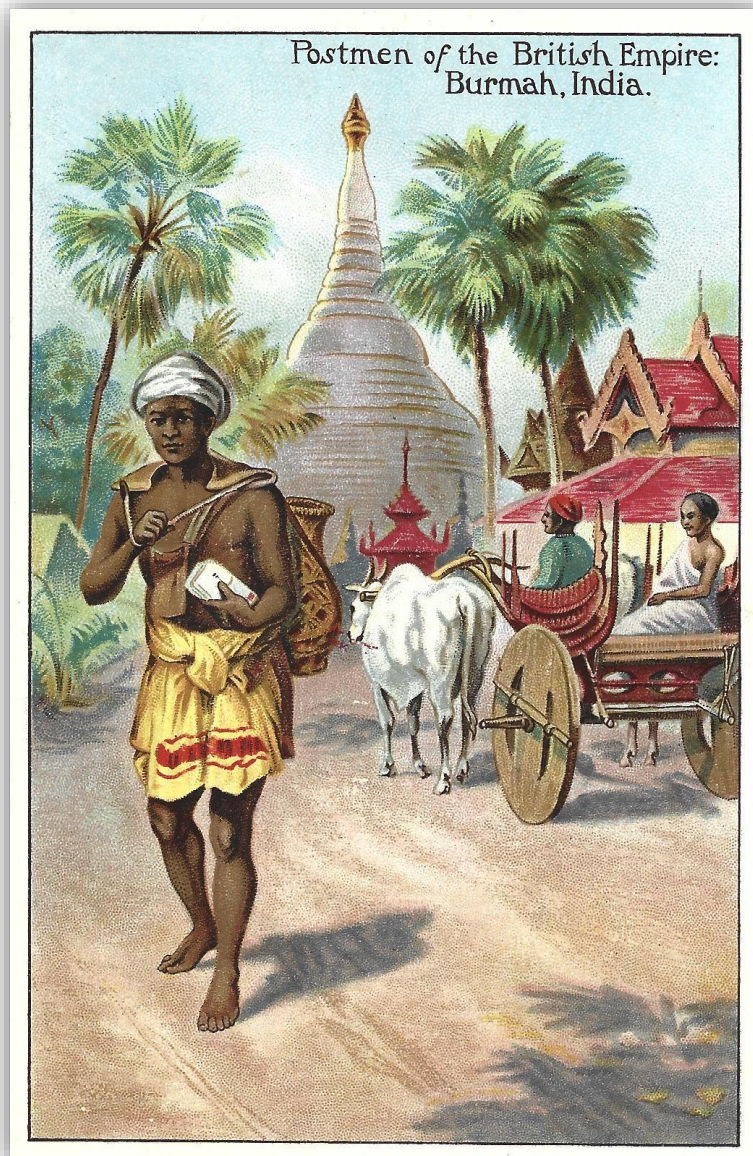
## Hyderabad Post Office



Picture	La Poste au Deccan (Post Office in Deccan)	
Publisher	Künzli Freres, Editeurs, Paris	Undivided Back
Part of Series	La Poste – This series celebrating mail delivery around the world	
Printed in	France	

# People

## Postman of Burmah

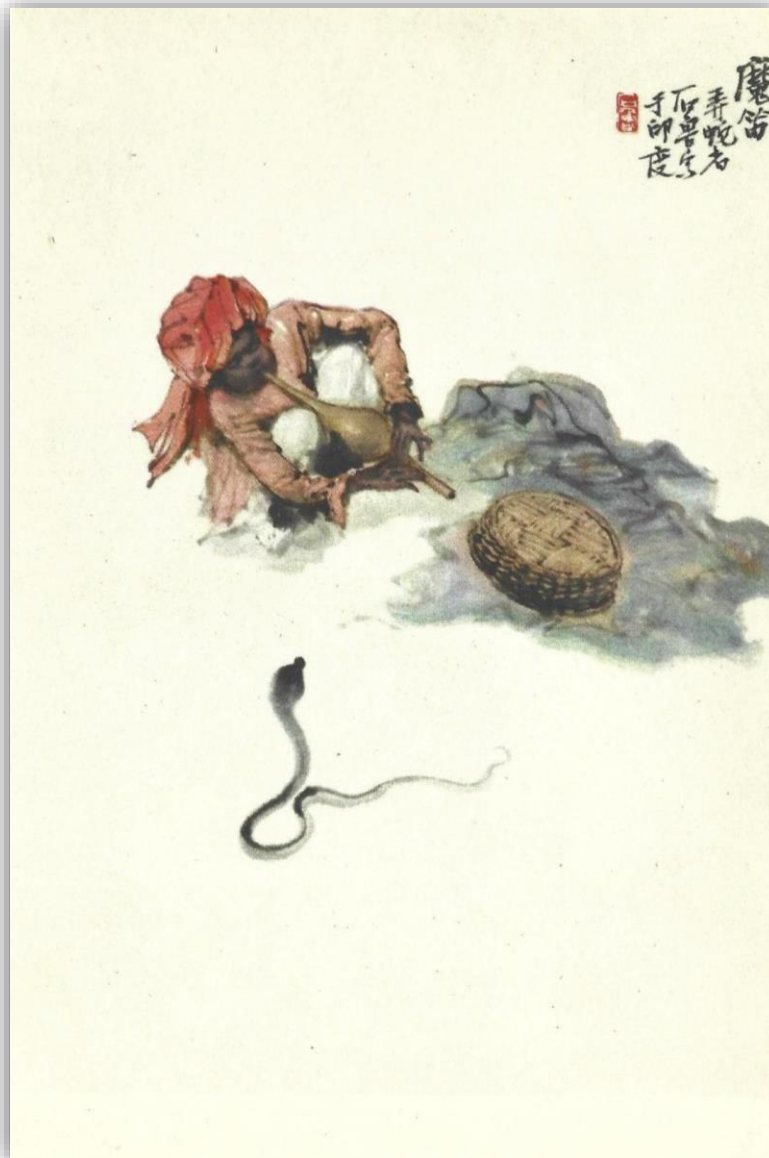


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Postmen of the British Empire: Burmah, India</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back	
<b>Part of Series</b>	Postmen of the British Empire	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	A beautifully painted picture in vibrant colors showing the postman in Burma. A Buddhist stupa is shown in the background and a woman travelling in a bullock cart.	



# People

## Snake Charmer



**Picture**

**Skizzen in Indien by Shi Lu (Snake Charmer)**

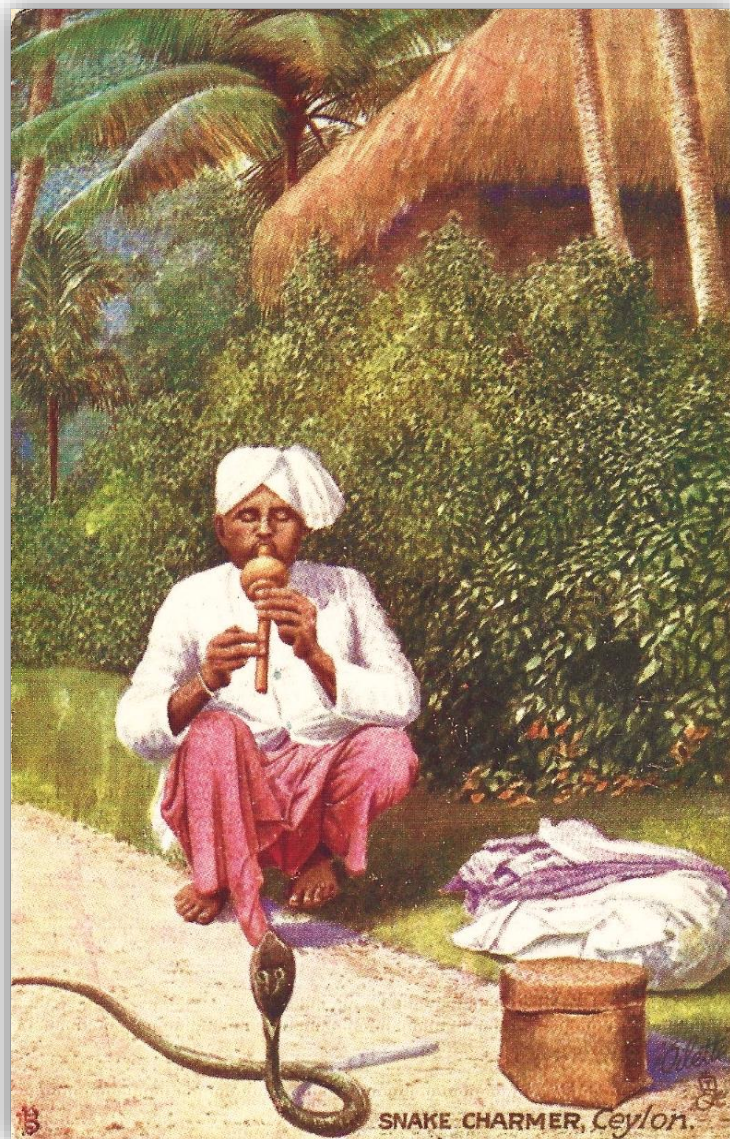
Divided Back

**Information**

In July 1955, Chinese painter Shi Lu (1919-1982) visited Delhi as the artistic director of the Chinese pavilion at the Indian Industries Fair. During his visit, he produced numerous paintings and sketches, documented cultural sites, and portrayed people from different social backgrounds. *Most probably a reproduction.*

# People

## Snake Charmer

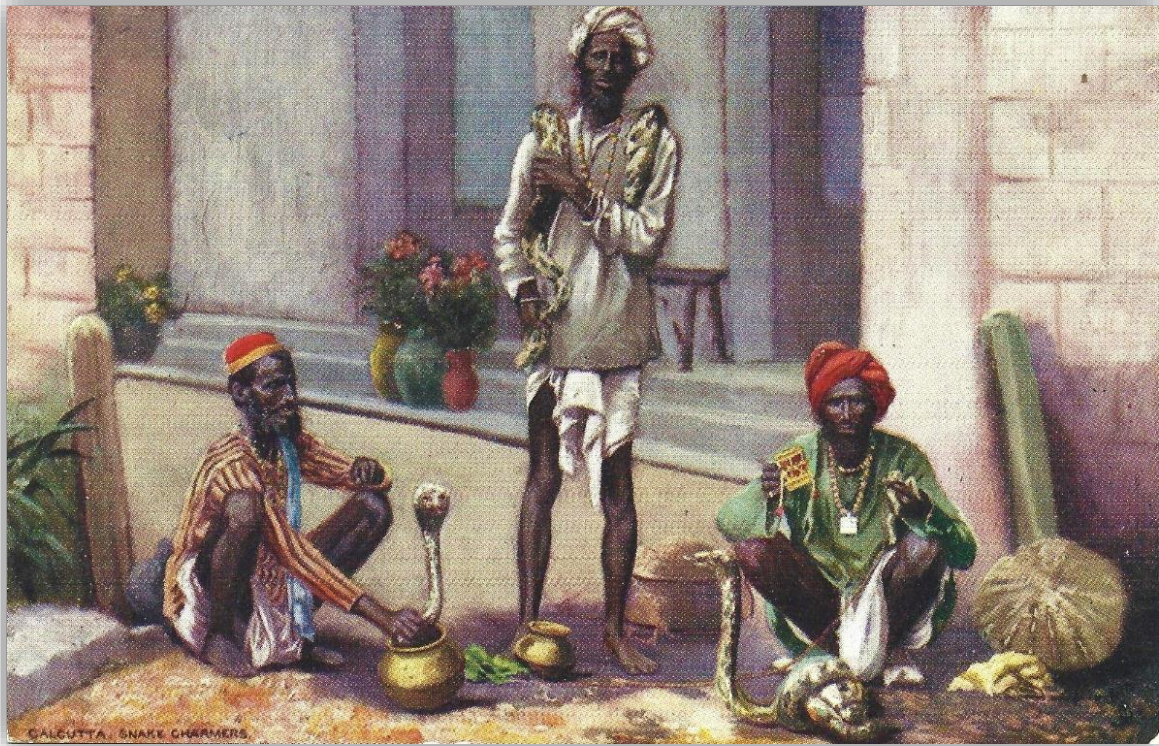


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Snake Charmer</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World - Ceylon Series IV	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The itinerant snake charmers of the East are importunate, and with marvelous instinct detect, and mark for their special prey, those newly arrived in the East. With weird-sounding pipes they appear to exercise a hypnotic influence over their cobras. These reptiles are well under control, although it is not always a sine qua non that their poison fangs have been removed.	



# People

## Snake Charmers



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Snake Charmers</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Snake Charmer, as a rule, is an itinerant being, who is glad to charm his snakes in your compound, or before your house or bungalow, for a small reward. The snakes uncoil and erect themselves to the sound of weird music, and seem thoroughly fascinated. They are usually quite harmless, their poison fangs having been extracted.	



# People

## Snake Charmers



Picture	Snake Charmers
Publisher	Divided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	Germany
Information	Snake charmers and India was very popular Western culture in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. During the British Raj, the snake charmer became a symbol for the supposed mystique of the East—a land of spectacle. In this context, the snake charmer imagery served two purposes: it fueled Western fascination with the “exotic” while perpetuating a narrative of India as a land in need of civilizing—a justification for empire.



# People

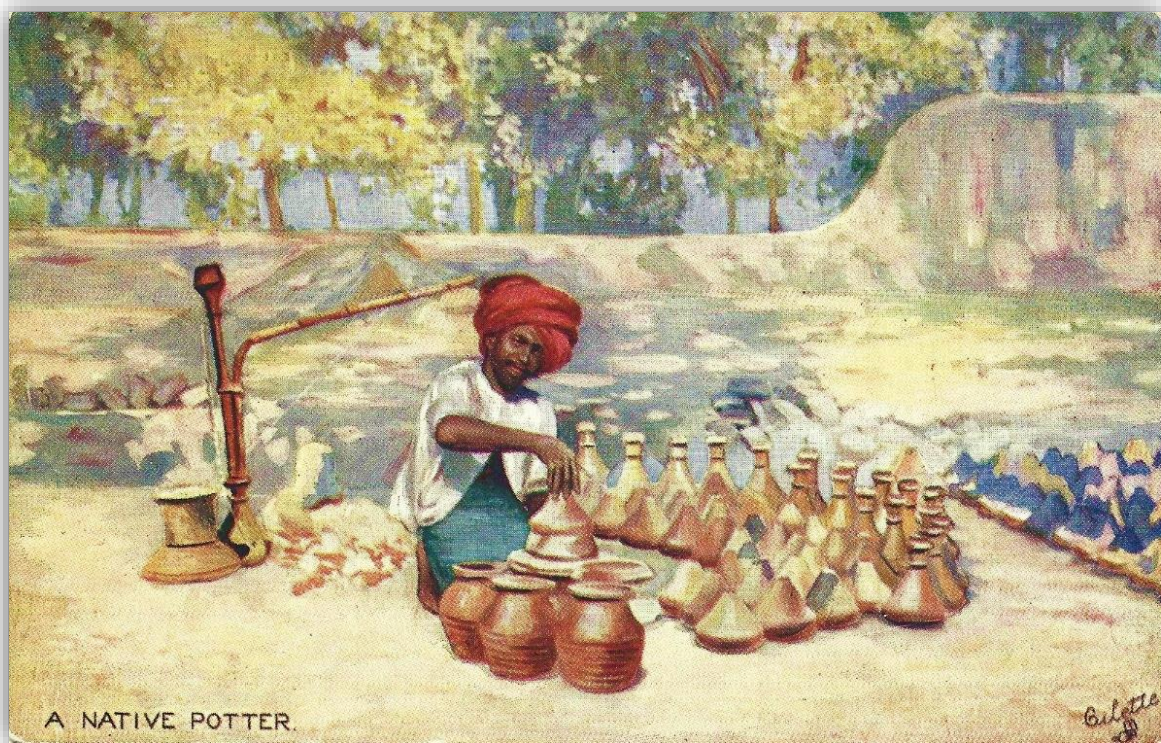
## *Snake Charmer*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Indischer Schlangenbeschwoer (Snake Charmer)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Verlag der Evang. Luth. Mission zu Leipzig	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Serie Indien II	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	An early German missionary postcard showing a snake charmer of India.	

# People

## Potter

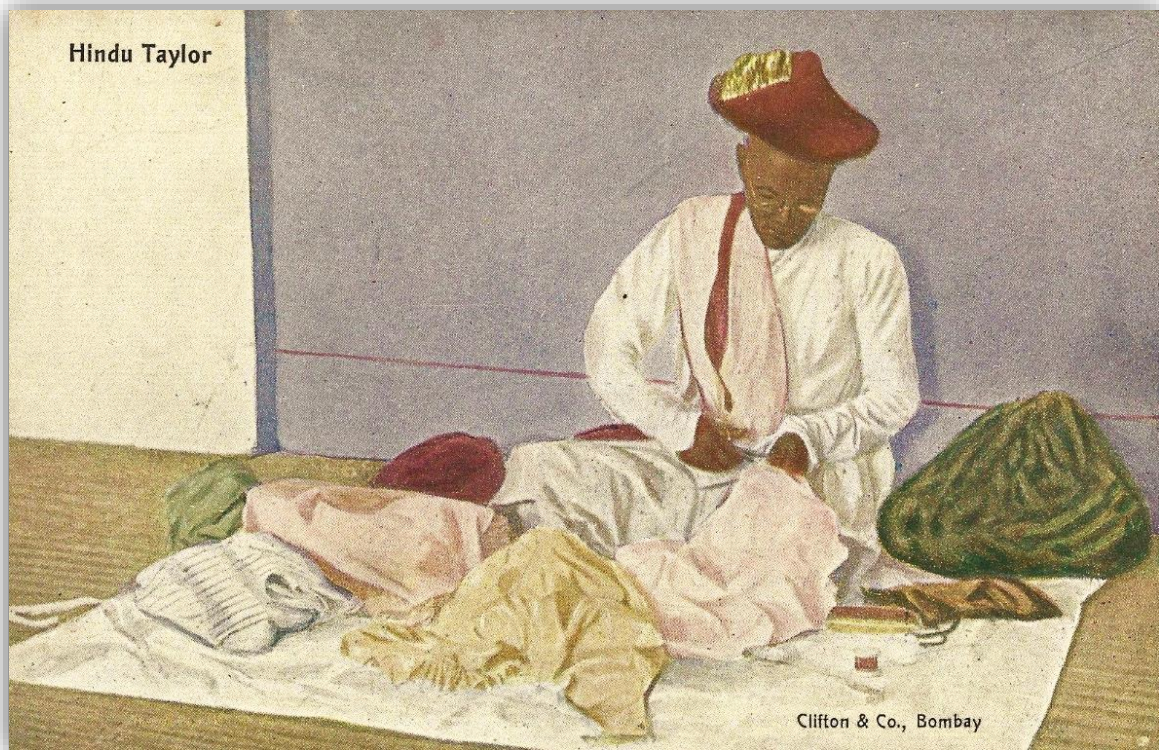


<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Native Potter</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series IV	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Native Potter is a familiar figure in the streets of Indian towns. He places the clay on a pole, which is sunk a couple of feet in the ground, and keeping this revolving on its axis with a continuous motion of his feet, he deftly moulds the whirling clay onto the required shape. Omar Khayyam speaks of “stopping by the way, to watch a potter thumping his wet clay.”	



# People

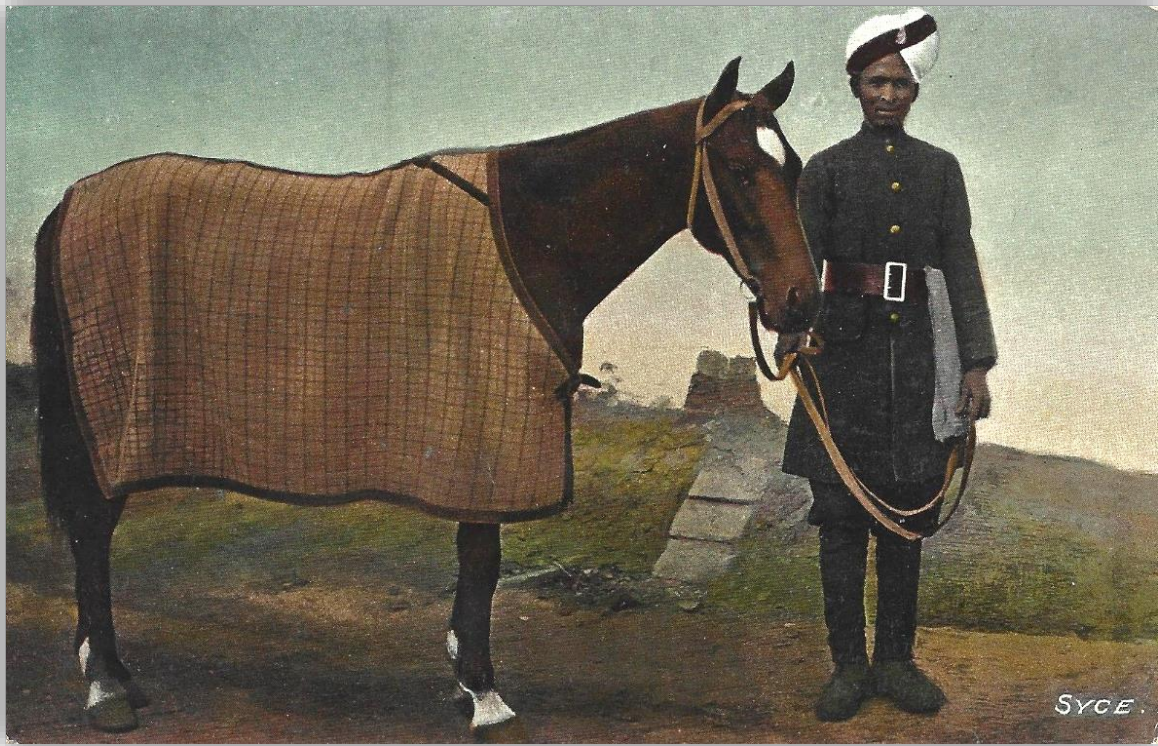
## Hindu Taylor



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hindu Taylor</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co. Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	The postcard shows an Indian tailor, in his workspace. It also shows details about the tailor's attire, which is influenced by Hindu traditions.	

# People

## *Syce (Care Taker of Horse)*



<b>Picture</b>	Syce (A person who takes care of horses)	
<b>Publisher</b>	Moorli Dhur & Sons, Ambala	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>		
<b>Information</b>	Syce is a person who takes care of horses. The word is derived from an Arabic word 'sais', meaning a groom or attendant, particularly in reference to horses. This word was commonly used in the Bengal Presidency.	



# People

## *Bearer*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bearer</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Moorli Dhur & Sons, Ambala	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Bearers, which were domestic servants in the British Raj were responsible for various tasks. These bearers could have been involved in carrying palanquins, managing household items, or even tending to weaponry as shown in this postcard.	

# People

## *Aboriginal, Rajptana*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Aboriginal, Rajptana</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Rajputana is an administrative territory of India. It lies between Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and the several native states of Central India. The natives of Rajputana are a fine race, and singularly skillful with the bow and arrow.	



# People

## Group of Lamas



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Group of Lamas</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Lamas are priests of the Buddhist religion. Buddhism prevails in Mongolia, Tibet, and in parts of India, having its chief monastery at Lhasa, Tibet, where resides the Dalai-Lama or Grand Lama, who is the Pope of this strange and mysterious priesthood.	



# People

## People of Ladakh



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Ladakus, Border of Tibet</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series V	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Ladakus, on the Thibetan border. These men, who are in reality travelling merchants or hawkers, are natives of Thibet, and during the summer months they journey via Kashmir into the Indian provinces. They carry their merchandise fastened to the backs of mules, and, wandering about the country, do a brisk trade with the natives, not returning to their own land until the approach of winter.	



# People

## Group of Baland Khels



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Group of Baland Khels</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Native Life – India, Series III	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	This tribe Baland Khels inhabits the North-West frontier of India, close to the native state of Afghanistan, the boundary between their provinces and the Indian states being the River Kurram. They are an independently governed race although under British supervision, and are in receipt of subsidy from the Indian Government with the object of securing free passage along the border roads.	

## 5. Bombay

Bombay, for the better part of its existence was a group of seven sleepy islands, without much historical baggage and disconnected from developments on the mainland. But beginning in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, a dovetailing of global and local forces substantially altered the fortunes of the city, so much so that by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Bombay had become the first city of India.

The East India Company was determined to develop the islands into a trading center. It built a fort around the harbor to secure it. The East India Company invited skilled workmen and trading communities with incentives. Striking a balance between cooperation and compromise, the Company guaranteed these communities freedom of religion, freedom from persecution, tax free lands and land ownership rights, all in return for raising a functional trading town. Thus, many Parsis, Baniyas, Bohras and Hindu Brahmins, some of whom were already trading at Surat, left for the shores of Bombay.

Within a century, the seven islands had metamorphosed into a trading hub. Mercantile ships regularly docked at the newly built ports, ferrying cotton and opium into the Chinese heartlands in return for Chinese tea, which was then shipped to Europe and America. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, cotton became Bombay's white gold, the genesis of its fortunes, prefiguring its transition from a trading to a manufacturing hub.



The Fort area with its new Secretariat, High Court, Post Office etc. developed into an administrative and commercial hub. In Bombay, a large number of magnificent buildings were built in Gothic style, in essence carried the image of their European prototypes, which were far removed in space and style from Indian realities.



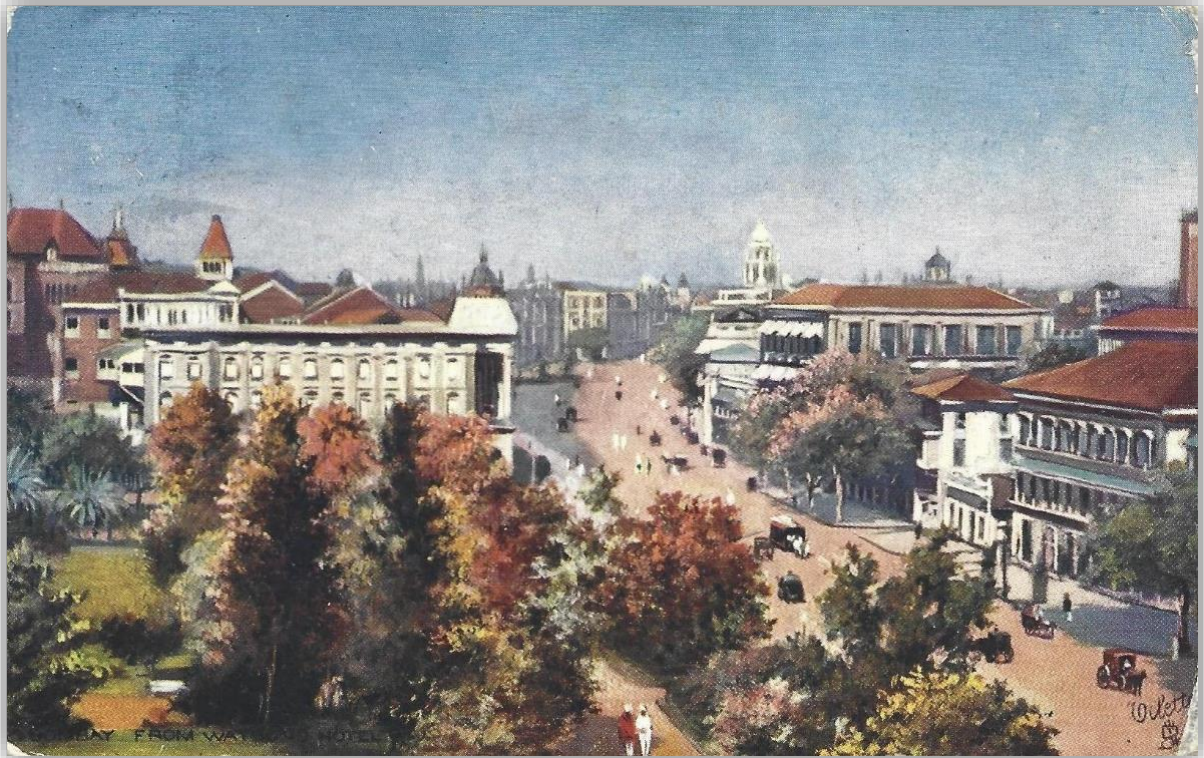
A hundred years may seem like a fleeting moment in the life of great cities. But for Bombay, the period between 1850 and 1950 mapped its trajectory to becoming one. In a world predominantly connected by trade and imperialism, an industrialized Bombay with highly efficient mills backed by physical connectivity, prevailed upon the exigencies brought about by global events. The city also possessed in equal measure, an ambitious amalgam of workers that powered its mills and docks, and business elites

who expanded the frontiers of its commercial interests. Its occupational magnetism attracted communities in a common quest for sustenance and it thrived on the attendant cosmopolitanism. (Reference: <https://www.artdecomumbai.com/research/100-years-of-bombay-1850-1950/>)



# Bombay

## *View From Watson's Hotel*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>View From Watson's Hotel</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The view from Watson's Hotel shows, without doubt, that one is looking on a prosperous city. The houses are large, handsome, and well built, the gardens well laid out and cared for, while the streets are clean and orderly. This locality is a favourite spot of the European inhabitants, of which there are about 13.000 British born.	

# Bombay

## *View of Fort from Taj Mahal Hotel*

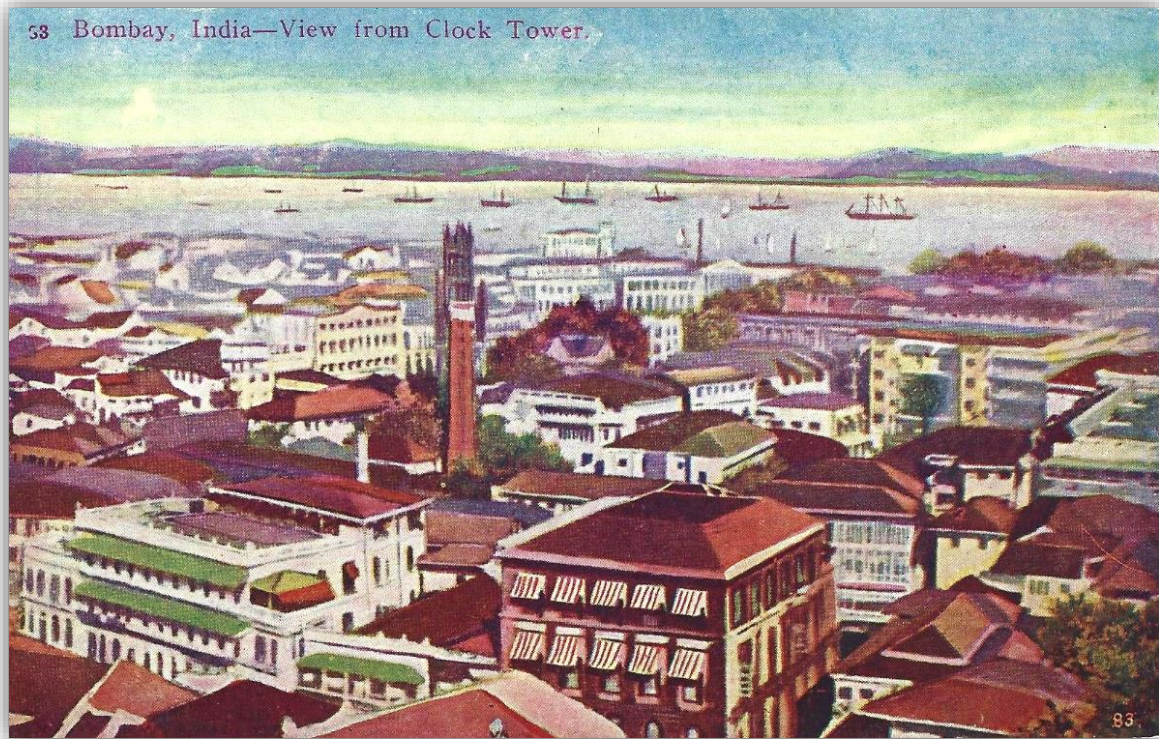


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bird's Eye View of Fort from Taj Mahal Hotel</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Bombay was ceded by the Portuguese to Charles II in 1661 as part of the dowry of his Queen, Catharine of Braganza, which was transferred by the King in 1688 to the East India Company, on payment of an annual rental of £10 in gold.	



# Bombay

## View From Clock Tower



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<b>Picture</b>	<b>View From Clock Tower</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back
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**Part of Series**

<b>Printed in</b>	USA
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<b>Information</b>	Bombay is without doubt a prosperous city. The houses are large, handsome and well-built, the gardens well-laid out and cared for while the streets are clear and orderly. The locality is the favorite spot of the European inhabitants of whom there are about 15,000 British born.
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# Bombay

## View From Harbour



<b>Picture</b>	<b>View From Harbour</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Bombay Series II	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Bombay, one of the most important cities in India, has an area of not less than 22 square miles. Its harbor, studded with islands and crowded with shipping, is one of the finest in the world, the space available for shipping being 14 miles in length and 5 miles in width. The view of the Taj Mahal Hotel is magnificent.	



# Bombay

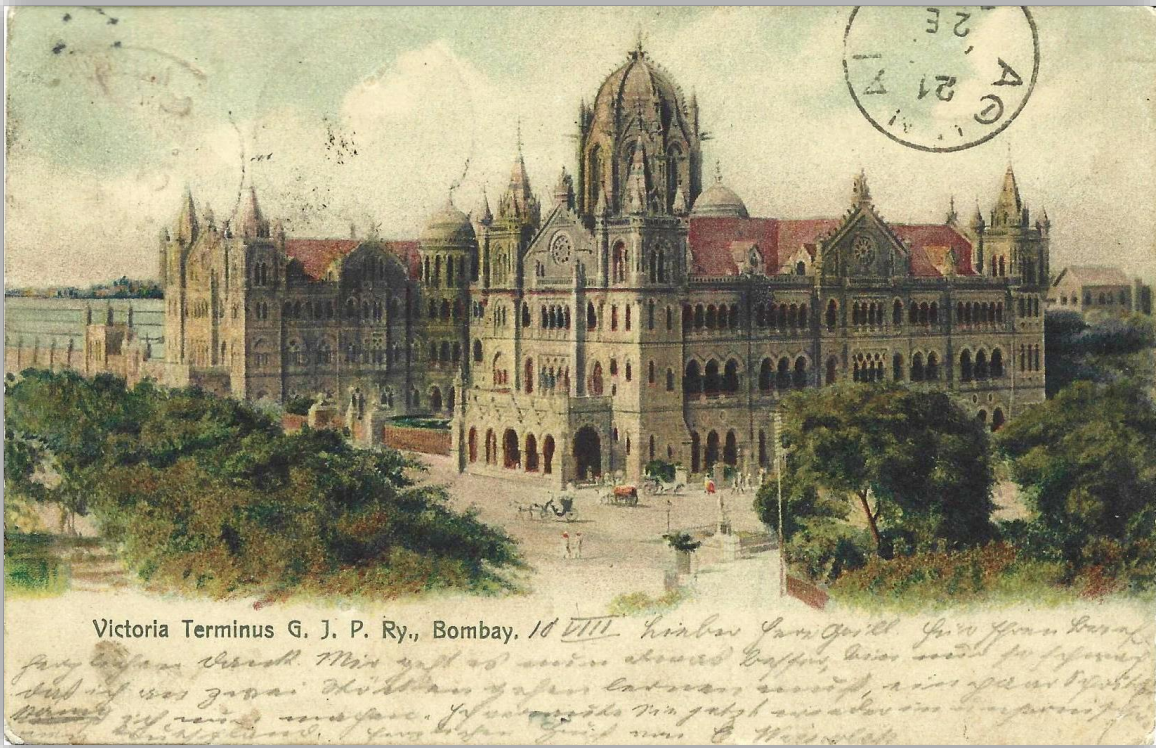
## Victoria Terminus



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Victoria Terminus</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Bombay is by far the most European in appearance of all the cities of India. Extensive lines of tramway pass through the broad city streets that are continuously lined with splendid buildings. The finest edifice, however, in the city, is that of the Victoria Terminus, which was erected at a cost of no less than 300,000 pounds.	

# Bombay

## Victoria Terminus



Picture	Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Ry. i.e. Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Publisher	Undivided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	Victoria Terminus was built in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century as the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (G.I.P. Ry.), replacing the previous Bori Bunder station. It was named in honor of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. The station's design, by F. W. Stevens, is a blend of Victorian Gothic Revival and Indian architectural styles, showcasing its unique fusion. It was one of the largest buildings in Asia at the time of its construction.



# Bombay

## *View of Victoria Terminus & Municipal Building*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>View of Victoria Terminus &amp; Municipal Building</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Bombay is by far the most European in appearance of all the cities of India. Extensive lines of tramways pass through the broad streets that are continually lined with splendid buildings. Victoria Station is a fine edifice and cost £300,000, the Municipal Building is also very finely built.	

# Bombay

## *Hornby Road & Floral Fountain*

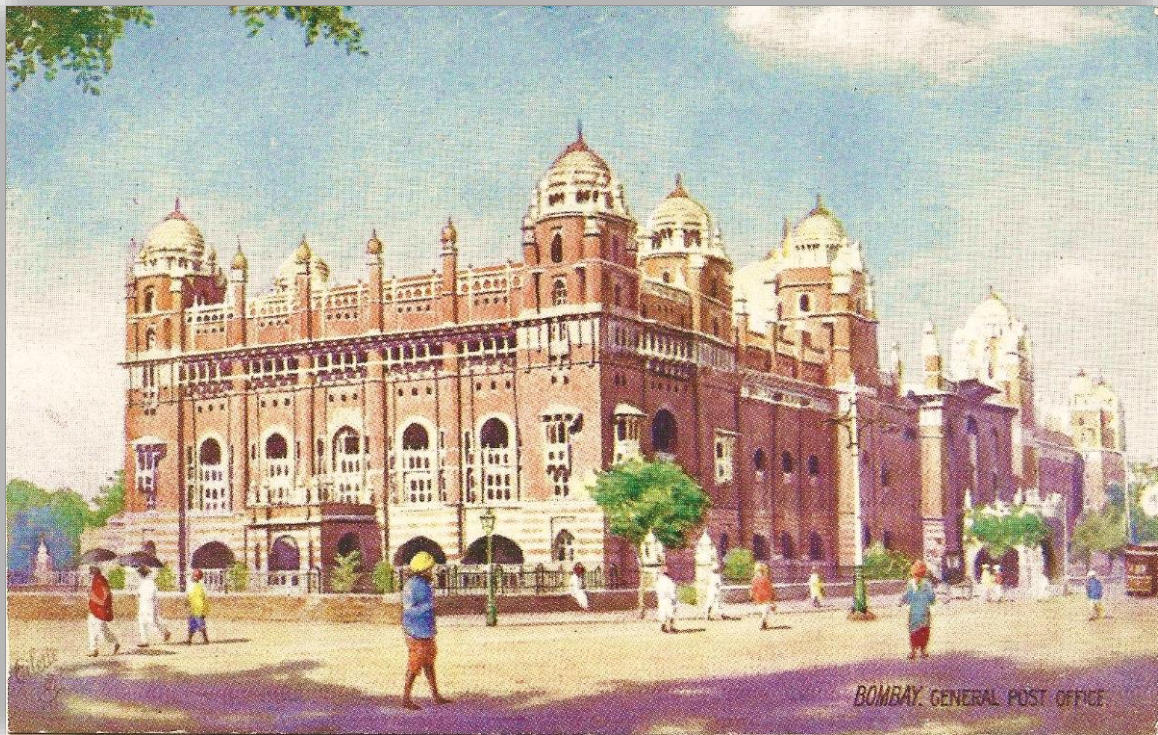


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hornby Road &amp; Floral Fountain</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Bombay Series II	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Flora Fountain is a historical sculpture and fountain depicting the mythological Roman goddess Flora. Bombay, unlike most of the other shipping towns of importance, is not situated upon a river. It is one of a cluster of Islands, which being artificially connected with each other and with the mainland by causeways and Railway Viaducts now forms a Peninsula, lying nearly N. and S., which makes the bay so created one of the finest harbours in the world.	



# Bombay

## General Post Office



<b>Picture</b>	<b>General Post Office</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Bombay	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	General Post Office is a very fine building and an immense amount of business is transacted here. In 1913 the General Post Office moved into its present building which was designed by John Begg, the Consulting Architect to the Government during the period. Mumbai's GPO features the city's famous Indo-Saracenic architectural style. Today it is the biggest post office in India.	



# Bombay

## Rampart Row



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Rampart Row</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Bombay is a city of contrasts. Very different is the quiet grandeur of Rampart Row, with its massive buildings and open spaces, to the rush and turmoil of the industrial centre of the great city. It is the very variety that makes the city so charming. Truly it is said "Bombay is a beautiful Queen in silver armour and a girdle of gold."	



# Bombay

## Floral Fountain



Picture	Esplande Road & Floral Fountain	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	Saxony	
Information	The postcard features the iconic Flora Fountain and surrounding buildings, including the Oriental Building and St. Thomas Church. These buildings are part of the historic heritage of the Fort area in Bombay. The postcard also captures the electric tram that was once a prominent sight in the city, which is no longer in operation.	

# Bombay

## Dwarkadhish Temple

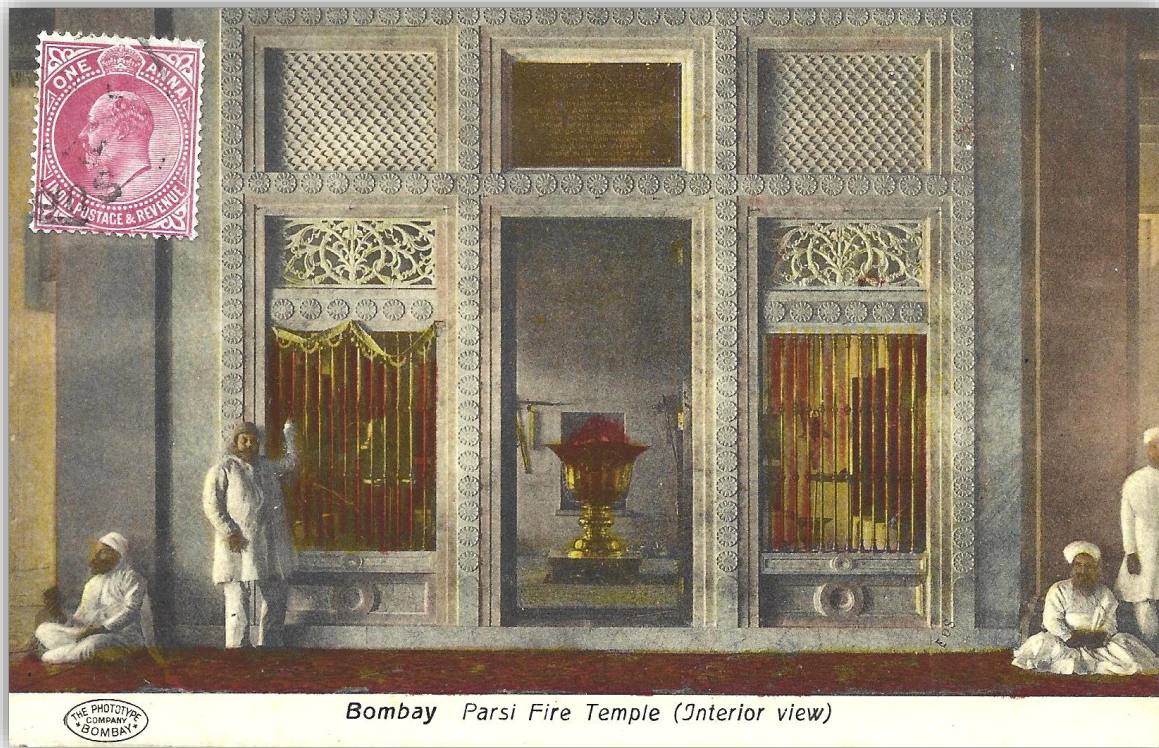


Picture	Hindu Temple (Monkey Temple) Kalbadevi Road	
Publisher	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
Part of Series	Wide-Wide-World Series	
Printed in	England	
Information	One of the most famous temples in Mumbai, Dwarkadhish Temple, built in 1875, was often referred to as the Monkey Temple because of the figures of monkeys eating bananas on the front. The temple is an example of very fine architecture.	



# Bombay

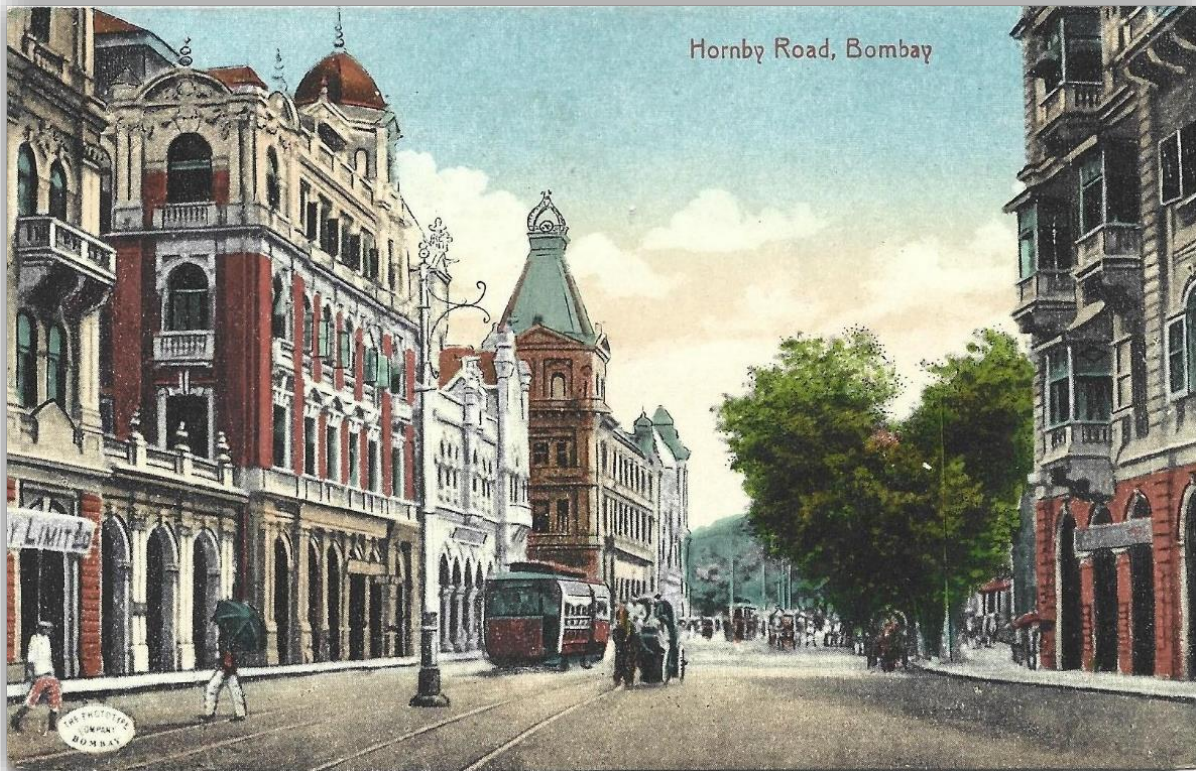
## Parsi Fire Temple



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Parsi Fire Temple (Interior View)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	The Prototype Company, Bombay	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Luxemburg	
<b>Information</b>	Parsi (Zoroastrian) fire Temple in Bombay. Zoroastrianism is a religion and philosophy based on the teachings of prophet Zoroaster (aka Zarathustra), probably founded some time before the 6 <sup>th</sup> century BC in Iran.	

# Bombay

## Hornby Road



Picture	Hornby Road	
Publisher	The Prototype Company, Bombay	Divided Back
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	Postcard of Hornby Road gives a rare glimpse of the business district of Bombay in the British era period. The postcard also captures the electric tram that was once a prominent sight in the city, which is no longer in operation.	



# Bombay

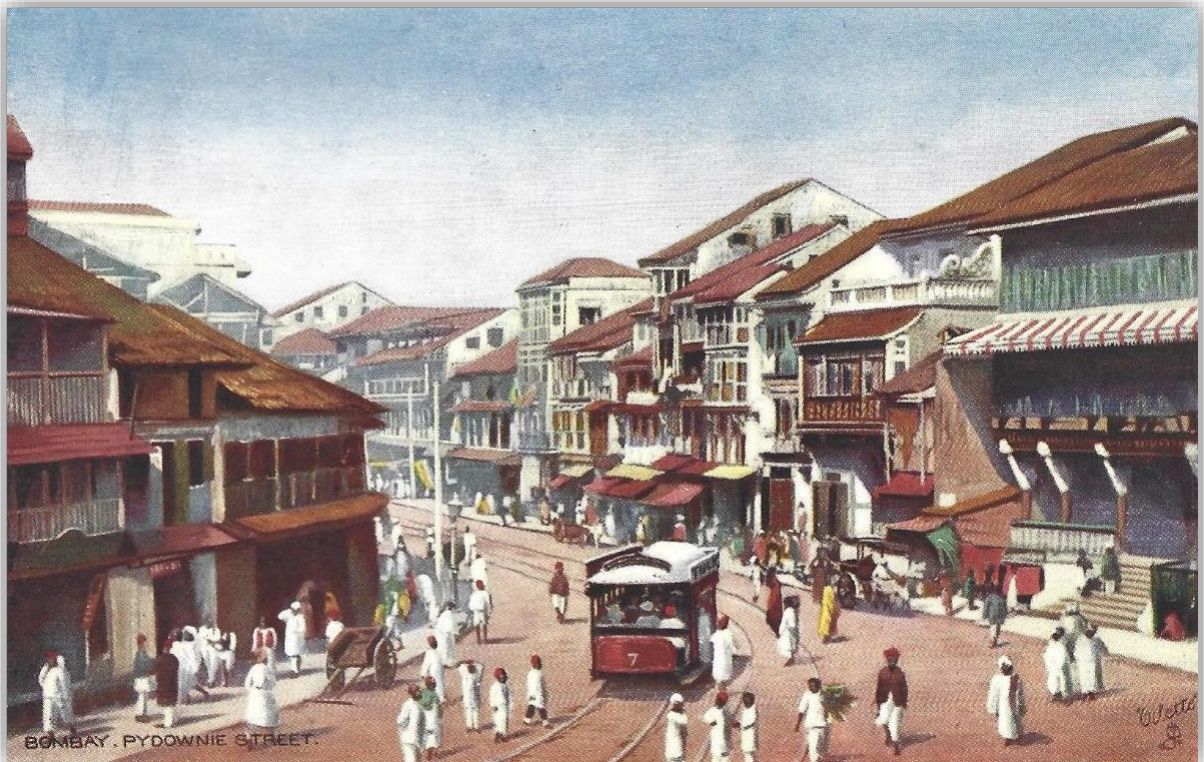
## Null Bazaar



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Native Quarter, Null Bazaar</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Null Bazaar is one of the principal highways of the native quarters, typical of the many animated thoroughfares of this busy city of Bombay. Perhaps 40 percent of the trade of India is now done through Bombay, whilst the chief industries are dyeing, canning, and working in metal.	

# Bombay

## *Pydownie Street*

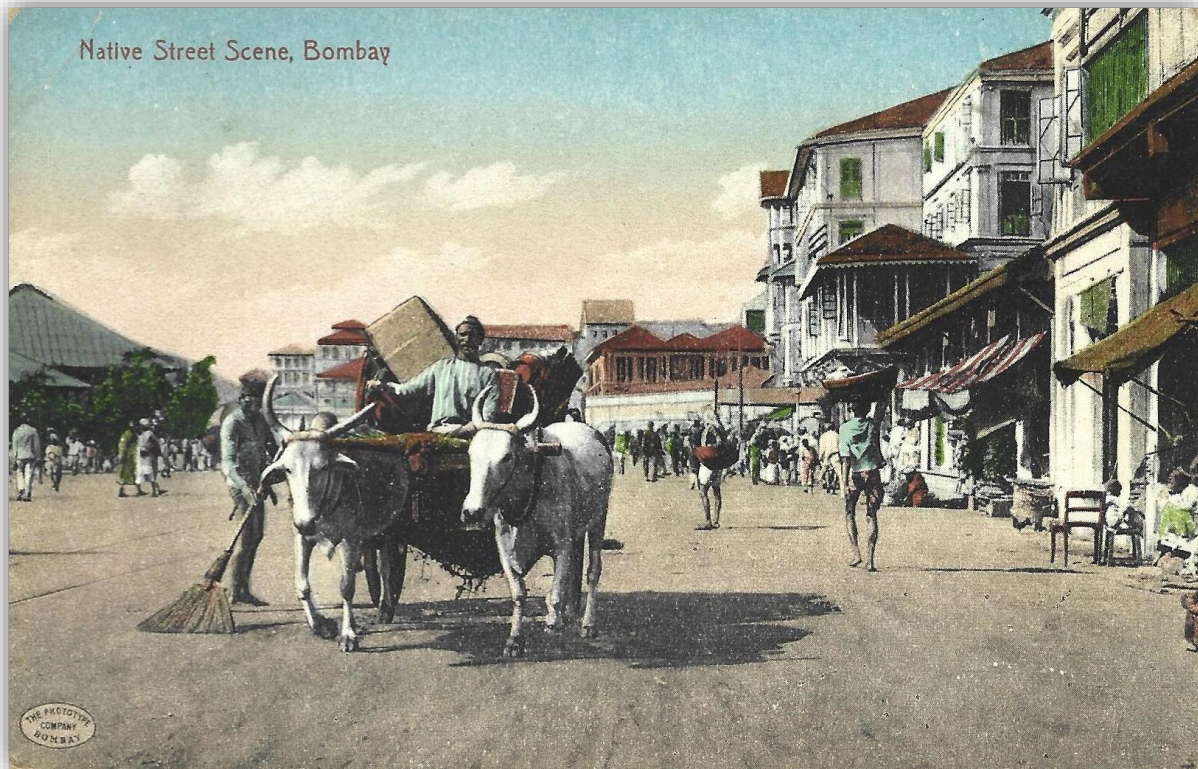


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Pydownie Street</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Pydownie Street, one of the principal highways of Bombay, is typical of the many animated thoroughfares of this busy city. Forty percent of the trade of India is now done through Bombay, while its chief industries are dyeing, tanning, and working in metal. It possesses no less than seventy large steam mills, and a population of between eight and nine hundred thousand.	



# Bombay

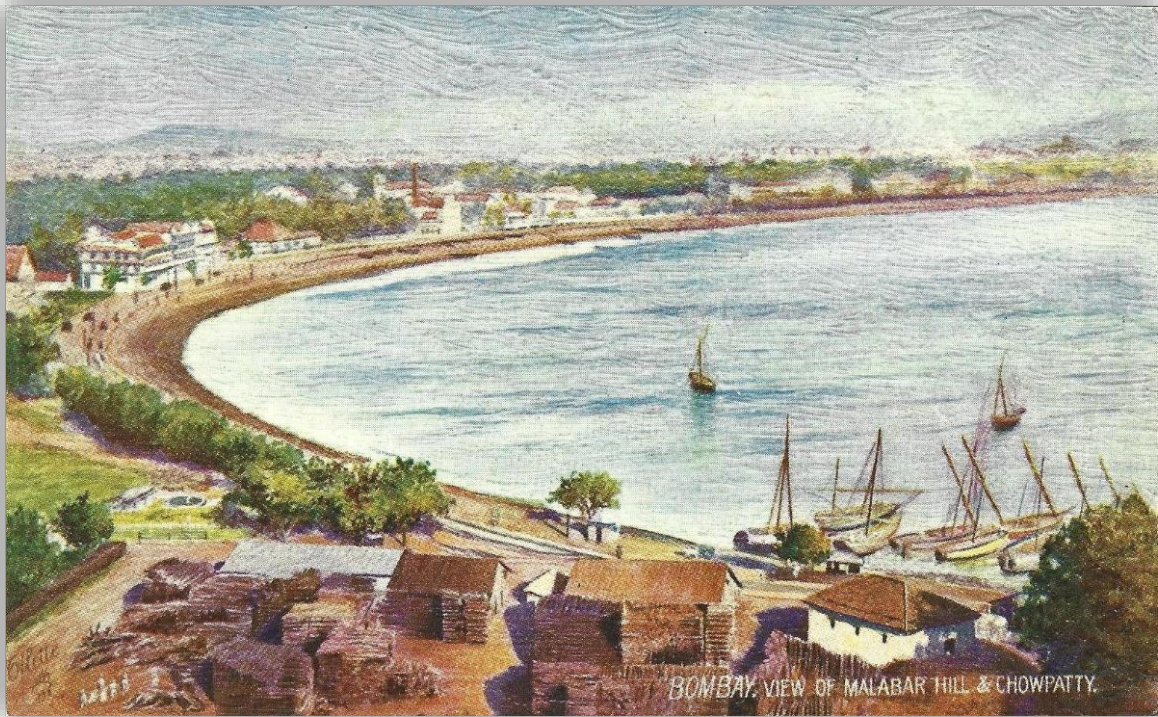
## Street Scene



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Native Street Scene</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	The Prototype Company, Bombay	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	A street scene of Bombay from early 20 <sup>th</sup> century showing an ox cart and a sweeper cleaning the street. Also showing people going about their daily business.	

# Bombay

## *Malabar Hill & Chowpatty*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Malabar Hill &amp; Chowpatty</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	<p>Bombay view of Malabar Hill &amp; Chowpatty. A beautiful scene admired by all classes, and where many congregate on an evening.</p> <p>South Bombay is like a pincer-shaped landmass. With Malabar Hill on the northern tip and Colaba on the southern tip with a 'C' shaped Back Bay shoreline in between.</p>	



# Bombay

## Malabar Hill



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Malabar Hill</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	<p>View of Malabar Hill. A beautiful scene and admired by all classes. A great number of bungalows are to be found here.</p> <p>Malabar Hill takes its name from the pirates, known as malabarais, who were from the Malabar coast (Kerala), the Hill was their hideout.</p>	



# Bombay

## Malabar Hill

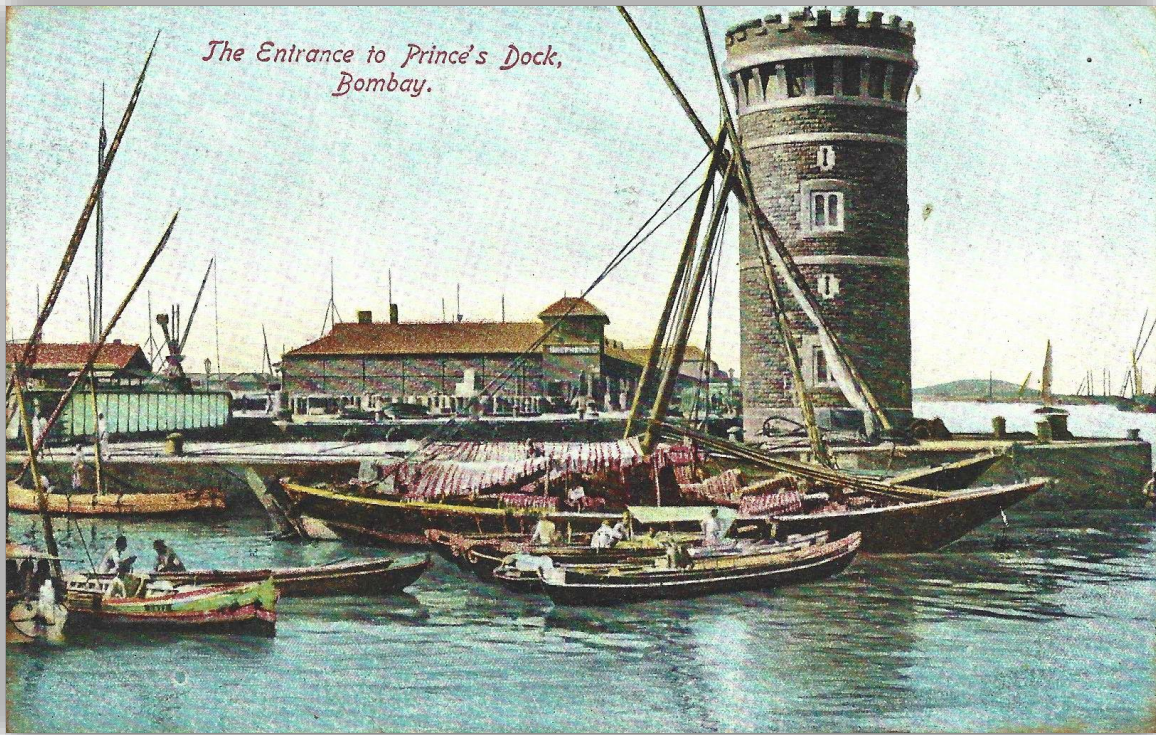


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Malabar Hill</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co., Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>		
<b>Information</b>	Clifton & Co. was a prominent Bombay based publisher of postcards in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. These postcards often featured keyhole-style views, capturing the curve of Marine Drive and the waters of Back Bay.	



# Bombay

## *The Entrance to Prince's Dock*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Entrance to Prince's Dock</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back	
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	<p>The Prince's Dock, designed for steamships, had an entrance designed with a width of 20.1 meters and a depth of 6.4 meters. It was commissioned in 1880. The dock was part of a broader scheme to improve the foreshore of Bombay Harbor. The Prince's Dock was named after the Prince of Wales. The dock was built similar in scale to docks built in London and Liverpool at the time.</p>	

# Bombay

## Bombay View



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bombay View</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Nestor Gianacis Ltd. Calcutta	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	View over the city of Mumbai capturing its iconic landmarks, streets, and landscapes.	



# Bombay

## *The Governor of Bombay Driving Through Walkeshwar Road*



Picture	The Governor of Bombay Driving Through Walkeshwar Road	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Printed in	Germany	
Information	A 1900 postcard of the Governor of British Bombay Driving through Walkeshwar. He appears to be on his official state carriage escorted by his mounted guards. Probably on his way to his official residence at the Government House at Malabar Point. The postcard image is from an 1864 painting. Walkeshwar is on the southern side of Malabar Hill, neighboring Chowpatty Beach.	

# Bombay

## Crawford Market



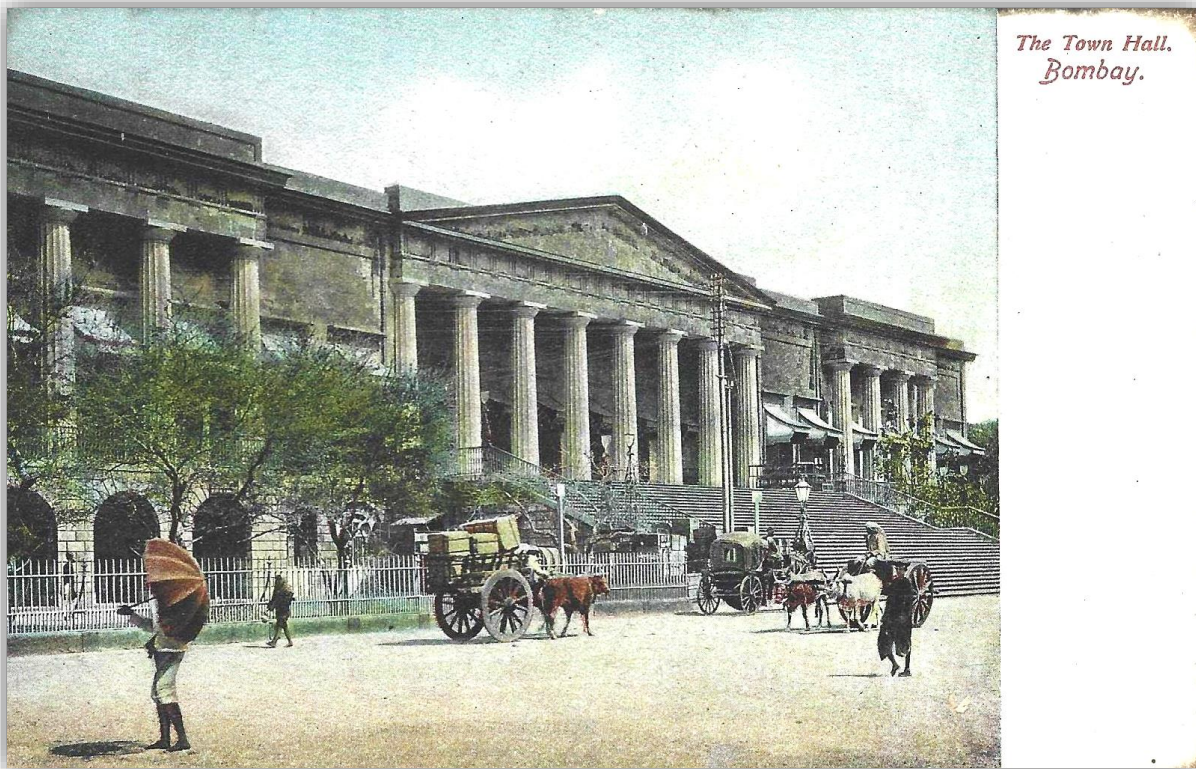
*Crawford Market,  
Bombay.*

Picture	Crawford Market	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	The Crawford Market is a famous new market, full of western goods and local luxuries, and near the Bombay Yacht Club near the pier. Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling, worked on the sculptures and detailing of the Crawford Market building.	



# Bombay

## Town Hall



Picture	Town Hall	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	The postcard show the Asiatic Society of Mumbai, a historic building in the Fort area of Bombay. The Town Hall is a grand Neoclassical structure designed by Colonel Thomas Cowper and is a notable landmark.	

# Bombay

## Railway Office & Queen's Road



Picture	View of B. B. and C. I. Ry. Office and Queen's Road	
Publisher	G. B. V. Ghoni, Bombay	Undivided Back
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	The postcard depicts B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices and Queen's Road in Bombay. The B.B. & C.I. (Bombay, Baroda, and Central India) Railway was a major railway line in the area. The postcard offers a view of the railway offices and the surrounding road, from an elevated perspective. The image is dated 1913.	



# Bombay

## Royal Alfred Sailors Home

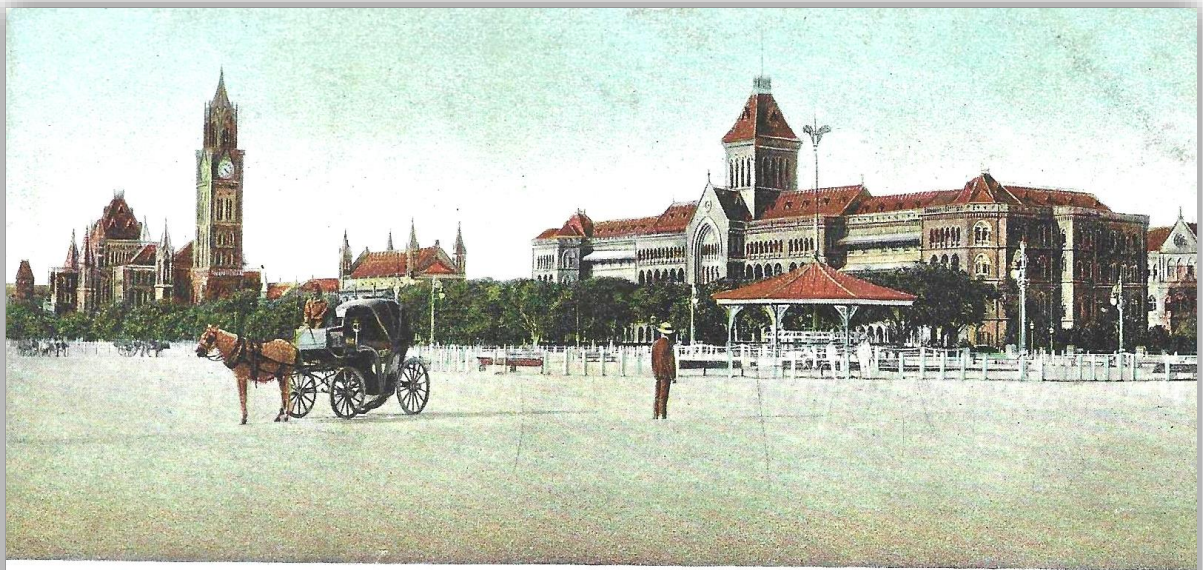


*Royal Alfred Sailors Home, Bombay.*

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Royal Alfred Sailors Home</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	G. B. V. Ghoni, Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Royal Alfred Sailor's Home was completed in 1876 and was designed by F. W. Stevens. He had designed a number of magnificent structures in Bombay. The Royal Alfred Sailor's Home was named in honor of Prince Alfred. Who was the second son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. It was built to house European officers and sailors alike during the British-India era. Note the Horse-drawn tram and bullock carts in front of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home. Today the building is occupied by the Maharashtra Police Headquarters.	

# Bombay

## Public Buildings



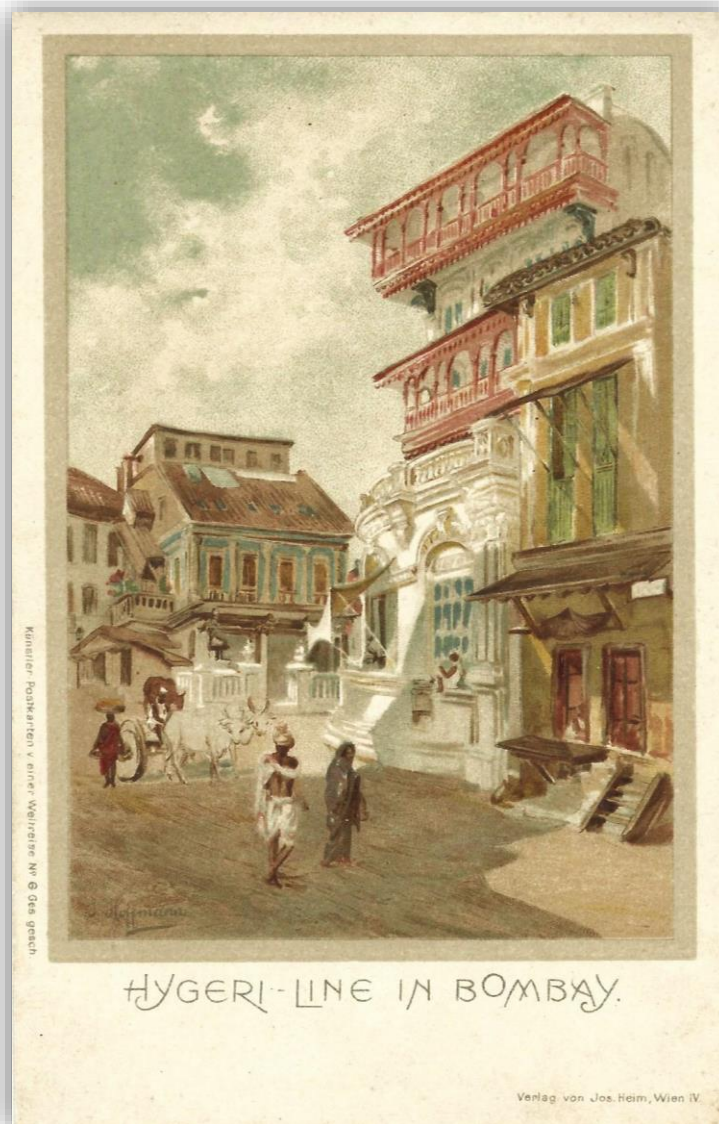
*Public Buildings, Bombay.*

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Public Buildings</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	G. B. V. Ghoni, Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Postcard from around 1900 showing a row of public buildings in then British era Bombay. The buildings include the famous trio of Bombay High Court, Rajabai Clock Tower & University, and Secretariat. It faces the Oval Maidan in the foreground.	



# Bombay

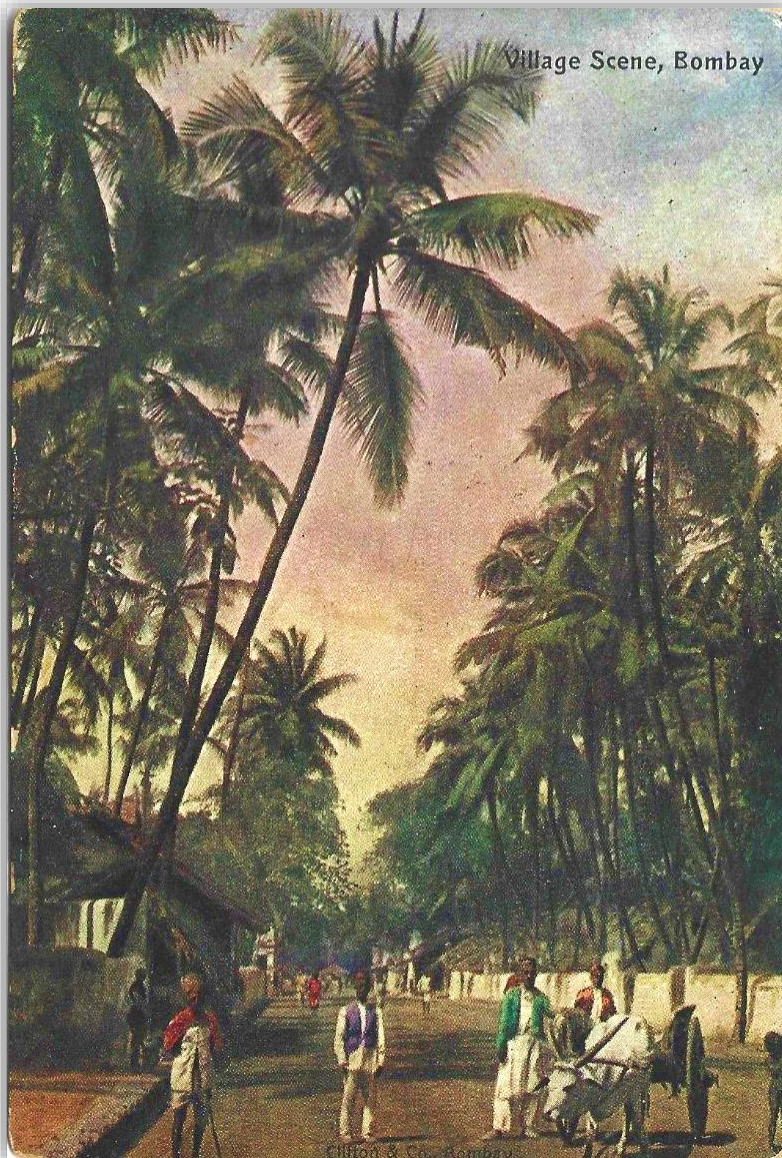
## Agyari Line



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hygeri Line (Agyari Lane) in Bombay signed by Josef Hoffmann</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Kunstler-Postkarten v. einer Weltreise Verlag von Jos. Heim, Wien IV (i.e. Joseph Heim of Vienna)	
<b>Part of Series</b>	A series of “Artists Postcards” by the painter Joseph Hoffmann	Undivided Back
<b>Information</b>	This image was made by the Austrian landscape painter Josef Hoffman who toured India and Persia in the 1890s. Whether it was originally a painting, or only a lithograph published in 1898 when Hoffman became involved in the early production of postcards in his home city of Vienna is unclear.	

# Bombay

## Village Scene



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Village Scene</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co., Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Printed in</b>		
<b>Information</b>	One of the classic Bombay images from the period, this village scene with unruly palm trees is the most captivating.	



# Bombay

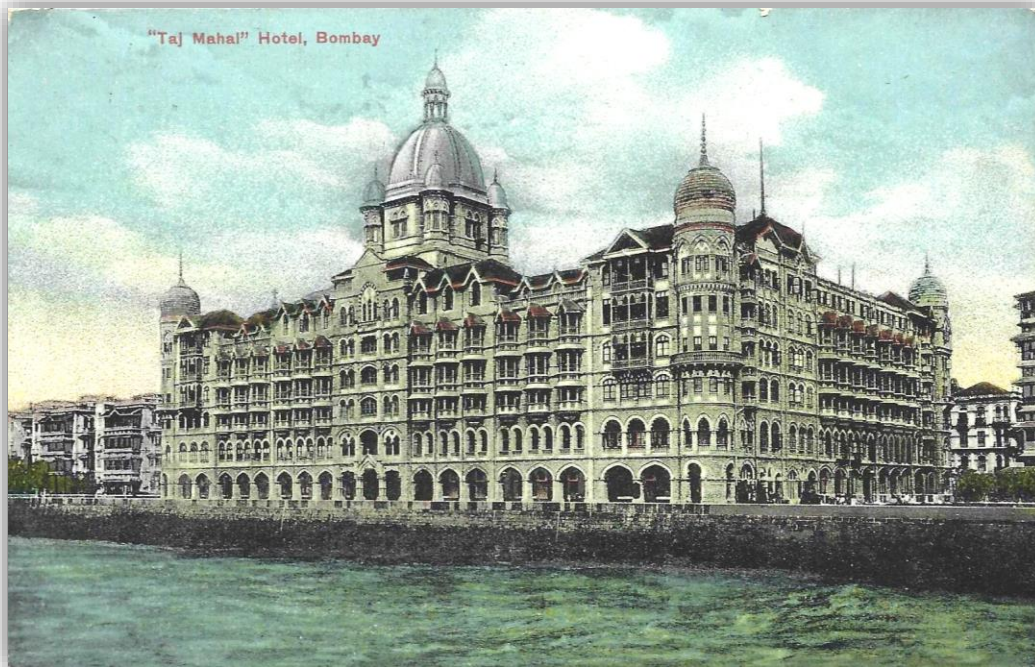
## Taj Mahal Hotel



<b>Picture</b>	Taj Mahal Hotel	
<b>Publisher</b>	The Prototype Company, Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	<p>Jamsetji Tata, founder of the Tata Group, was inspired to build the hotel after being denied entry to a prominent Bombay hotel based on his ethnicity. He sought to create a luxurious and inclusive hotel that would elevate Bombay's standing as a global city. The hotel opened its doors on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1903. It was known for its innovative features, including electric lights, elevators, and a power plant, setting a new standard for Indian hospitality. It was designed in an Indo-Saracenic style, incorporating elements of Moorish, Florentine Renaissance, and Oriental styles, reflecting both Indian and European influences.</p>	

# Bombay

## Taj Mahal Hotel



Picture	Taj Mahal Hotel	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	Taj Mahal Hotel is magnificent hotel of Bombay. The Taj Mahal Palace has become a landmark and a symbol of Mumbai's cosmopolitan character, playing host to dignitaries, celebrities, and global leaders. It has also played a significant role in shaping the city's social and cultural life	



# Bombay

## Taj Mahal Inter-Continental Hotel

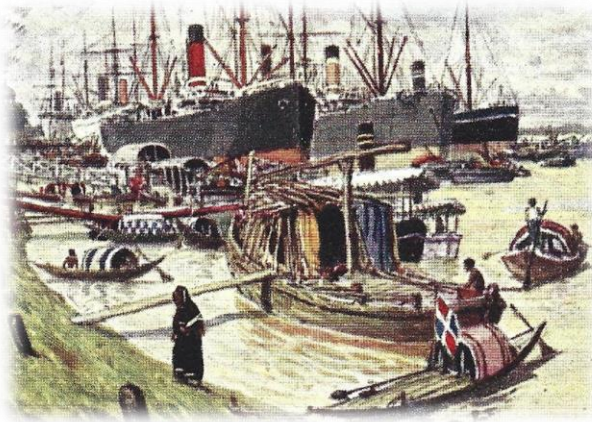


*The Taj Mahal Inter-Continental, Bombay, India*

Picture	Taj Mahal Inter-Continental Hotel	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in		
Information	A postcard of the Taj Mahal Inter-Continental Hotel in Bombay showing the iconic exterior of the historic hotel, including views of the surrounding areas and the harbor with ships.	

## 6. Calcutta

On a rainy day in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, an enterprising agent of the British East India Company named Job Charnock sailed along the Hooghly River, a tributary of the Ganges that flows from high in the Himalayas into the Bay of Bengal, and pitched a tent on its swampy banks. The company bought three riverside villages. Soon they would become a port — flowing with opium, muslin and jute — and then, as the capital of British India until 1912, draw conquerors, dreamers and hungry folk from all over the world.



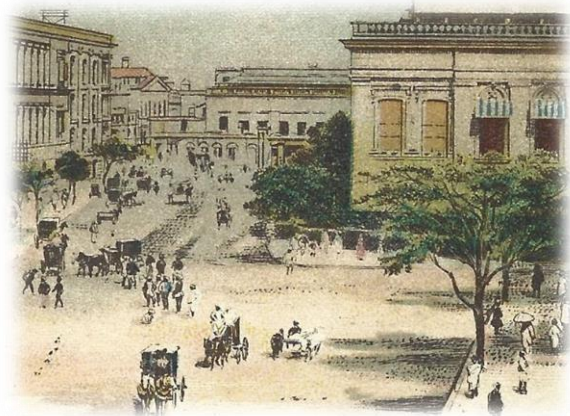
Calcutta, India's first modern city, was born.

In its heyday, Calcutta was the second largest city of the British Empire after London.

Over the years, it acquired many names: City of Palaces, Black Hole, and Graveyard of the British Empire. In 2001, it was christened Kolkata — slower, rounder, ostensibly more Bengali-sounding.

Geoffrey Moorhouse wrote: “In a sense, the story of Calcutta is the story of India ... It is the story of how and why Empire was created and what happened when Empire finished ... The imperial residue of Calcutta, a generation after Empire ended, is both a monstrous and a marvelous city.”

In 1803 Lord Valentia wrote, “The town of Calcutta is at present well worthy of being the seat of our Indian Government both from its size and from the magnificent buildings which decorate the part of it inhabited by Europeans.... Chowringhee, an entire village of palaces, forms the finest views I have ever beheld in any city.”



Calcutta, wrote the British colonial general Clive, “is one of the most wicked places in the Universe... Rapacious and Luxurious beyond conception.” In the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Calcutta was the City of Palaces, littered with magnificent Palladian mansions, and already the jewel among England's overseas trading stations. It was a city where great wealth could be accumulated in a matter of months, then lost in minutes in a wager or at the whist table.



# Calcutta

Calcutta



**Picture** Calcutta

**Publisher** Undivided Back

**Part of Series**

**Printed in**

**Information** A typical scene of Calcutta from the times of British India with elegant buildings, large avenues and people moving around in horse drawn carriages.

# Calcutta

## High Court



<b>Picture</b>	<b>High Court</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	West of Government House of Calcutta, and nearer the river, stand the Law Courts, built in 1872, are said to be modelled on the beautiful Town Hall of Ypres in Belgium.	



# Calcutta

## Holwell Monument



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Holwell Monument</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	John Zephaniah Holwell was the leader of the little band of Europeans left in peril after the Sack of Calcutta by the Nawab of Bengal in June 1756. After a short resistance, Holwell and his gallant party were forced to surrender and were thrust, 146 of them in a guard-room. Only 23 came out alive including Holwell, who wrote an account of their sufferings. Which may be somewhat exaggerated.	



# Calcutta

## Chowringhee Street



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Chowringhee Street, Hotel Continental</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	<p>Chowringhee Road runs past the sumptuous edifice of the Bengal Club and the nest residential quarter of Calcutta to St. Paul's Cathedral. Half-way is the superb pile of buildings of the Army and Navy Stores, and King Edward's Court: elegant as with every modern convenience.</p> <p>Chowringhee Street was a major thoroughfare in British Calcutta, serving as a hub for trade and colonial activity with bustling traffic, colonial architecture, and the vibrant life of Calcutta.</p>	



# Calcutta

## Chitpore Road



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Chitpore Road</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Chitpore owes its name to goddess Chiteswari whose temple was destroyed during the earthquake of 1737. Chitpur road, one of Kolkata's oldest roads had many dharamshalas (shelters) and shops. Today Chitpore road and its surroundings are home to many potters as well as shops that make musical instruments.	

# Calcutta

## Dhurramtollah Street

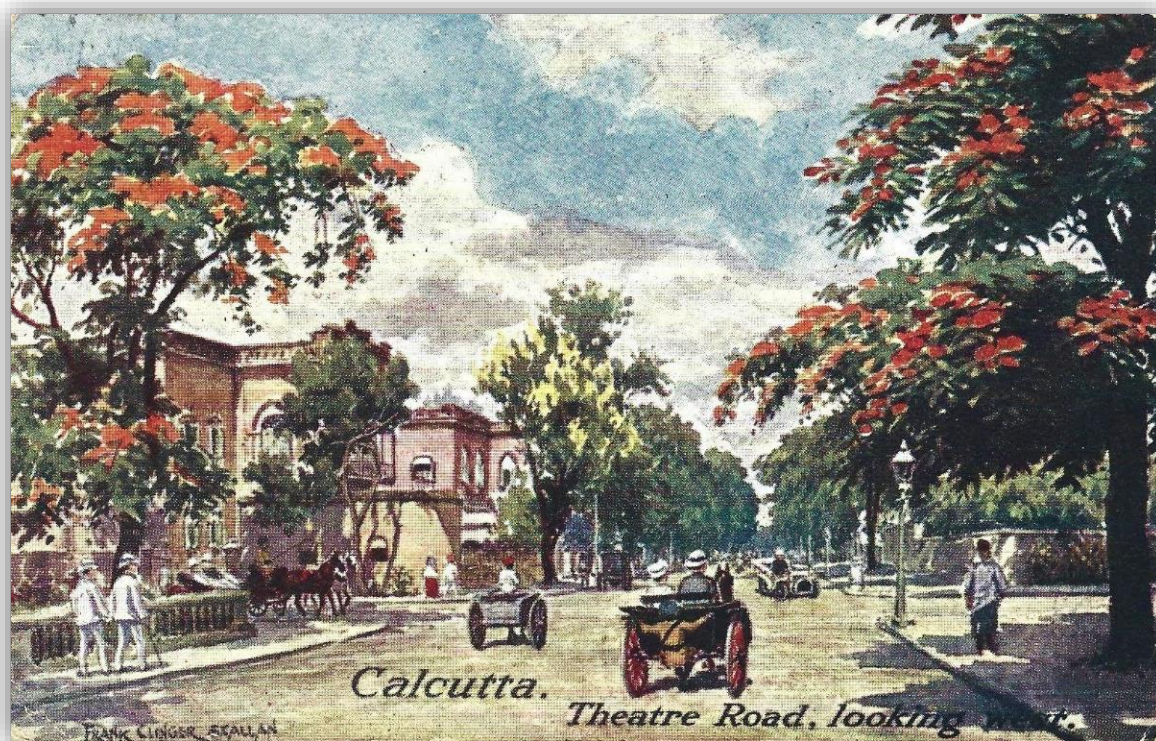


Picture	Dhurramtollah Street	
Publisher	G. B. V. Ghoni, Bombay	Undivided Back
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	Dhurumtollah street of Calcutta showing Cook & Co. and Medical Hall Street Tramlines. The street's name, Dharmatala, translates to "Holy Street". It had come up with the growth of Calcutta during the British Raj. It was a vibrant commercial hub during the British Raj.	



# Calcutta

## Theatre Road

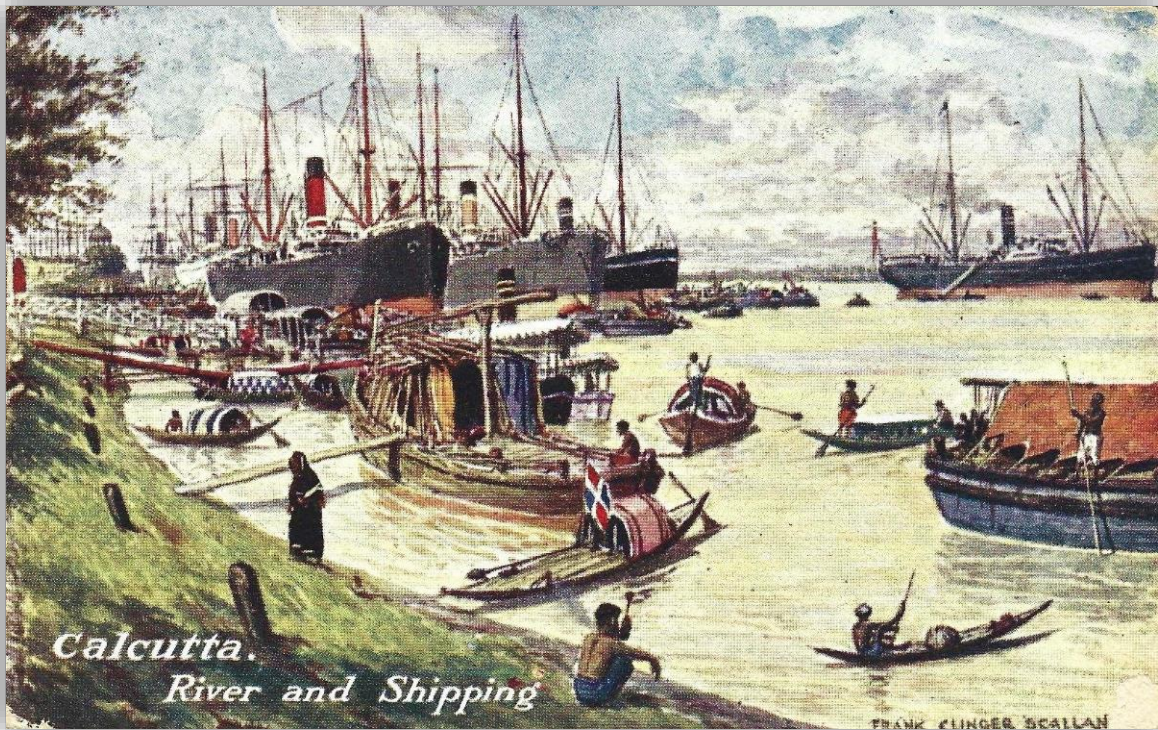


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Theatre Road, Looking West</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Signed Painting by Frank Clinger Scallan (1870-1950)	
<b>Information</b>	<p>Frank Clinger Scallan was born in Calcutta in 1870. Scallan spent a significant amount of time in Europe and trained under the eminent French painter and sculptor Jean-Paul Laurens at the Académie Julian in Paris. His Kolkata series reflects the pleasures of life in what was British India's largest metropolis.</p> <p>Theatre Road is a street running in the central business district of Kolkata, from Park Circus to Chowringhee Road. At the corner of Chowringhee Road and Theatre Road was the Theatre of Calcutta from 1813 to 1839. It was burnt down by fire and never rebuilt.</p>	



# Calcutta

## River & Shipping



<b>Picture</b>	<b>River and Shipping</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Signed Painting by Frank Clinger Scallan (1870-1950)	
<b>Printed in</b>		
<b>Information</b>	<p>Frank Clinger Scallan was born in Calcutta in 1870. Scallan spent a significant amount of time in Europe and trained under the eminent French painter and sculptor Jean-Paul Laurens at the Académie Julian in Paris. His Kolkata series reflects the pleasures of life in what was British India's largest metropolis.</p> <p>Imperial ships on the Hooghly river, Kolkata. Illustration by Frank Clinger Scallan, 1908.</p>	



# Calcutta

## *View of River Hooghly Showing the High Court*



**Picture** View of River Hooghly Showing the High Court

**Publisher** Divided Back

**Part of Series**

**Printed in**

**Information** Early view of the High Court of Calcutta, constructed in 1872. It is the oldest High Court in British India. People manning a huge boat can be seen in the foreground.

# Calcutta

## Hoogali River Scene



**Picture** River Scene at Hoogali River

**Publisher** Divided Back

**Part of Series**

**Printed in**

**Information** The Hooghly river has been the waterway for European settlers. Historically its waterfront housed the trading posts of the Portuguese, French, Dutch, and Danish. The river was spanned by the old Howrah Bridge by this time.



# Calcutta

## Eden Gardens



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<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Pagoda, Eden Gardens</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	Divided Back
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<b>Part of Series</b>	
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<b>Printed in</b>	
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<b>Information</b>	The Eden Gardens are beautifully laid-out grounds, and were for many years the gathering place in the evening of the fashionable society of Calcutta. In the Gardens is the Calcutta Cricket Ground, and on the side of the water is a picturesque Burmese Pagoda, brought from Prome and set up in 1856.
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# Calcutta

## Jain Temple

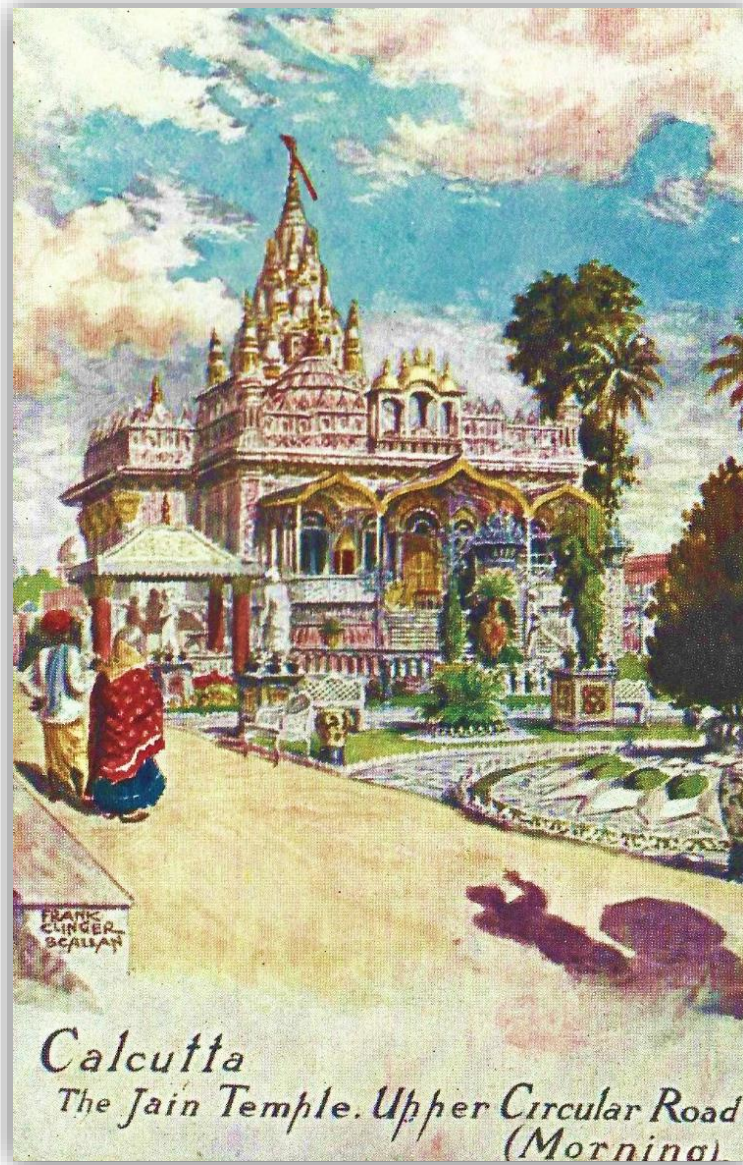


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Jain Temple</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Calcutta has been called a City of Palaces, and it has certainly a number of imposing buildings, including the Temple in the picture. The city extends for six miles or more along the Hugli, and on its banks the panorama unfolds itself- Temples and Gardens and Palaces, the Port, the Shipping and the great Fort William, the most important stronghold in India.	



# Calcutta

## Jain Temple



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Jain Temple. Upper Circular Road. Morning</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Frank Clinger Scallan	
<b>Information</b>	Jain Temple was built in 1867 by Rai Badridas Bahadur Mookim. The temple complex includes four main shrines: Shitalanatha temple, Chandraprabha temple, Mahavira temple, and Dadawadi and Kushalji Maharaja temple. The temple's architecture blends traditional Jain designs with British influences of the time.	

## 7. Madras

Three hundred years ago, Madras, under the name of 'Madrassetnam' was a tiny rural village on the Coromandel Coast. Madras was born in 1639, when East India Company official Francis Day signed a treaty with the Nayaka ruler to acquire three square kilometers of land, bounded by the Adyar River and the Buckingham canal in the south and north respectively, on the beach overlooking the Bay of Bengal.



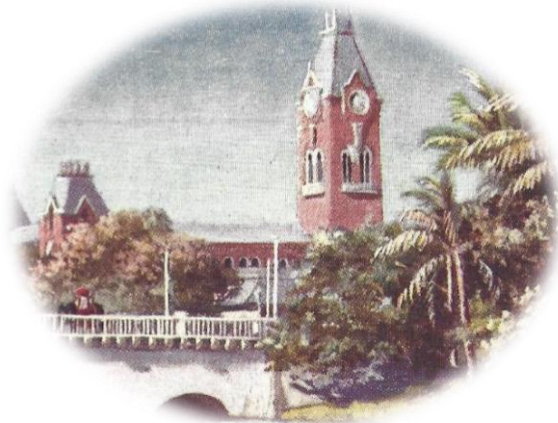
Madras was an odd choice for a city because it had no existing port for trade, and cargo had to be transported from ships to the shore in small boats. Some sources suggest that Day was so enamored of his Tamilian mistress that he chose to settle the EIC where he could be near her and visit her frequently. The EIC site and the surrounding villages merged into one of the megalopolises of India – Madras.

Perhaps the most obvious sign of this colonial influence in Madras is Fort St George, the first

British fortification in India. Built by the EIC in 1644, Fort St. George was the administrative and military hub of the British Madras Presidency. It continues to house most of the bureaucratic and administrative departments of the government.

The English population in Madras was very small: under 200 at the end of 1699 with 30 servants of the Company, 35 free merchants, and 38 seafaring men not constant inhabitants of the town. The 'native' population of the Presidency was however estimated at 300,000 and their influx for work made Madras a rapidly expanding town.

Built on the estate of a Portuguese merchant, Chennai Central Railway Station was constructed in 1873. It grew to be one the most important stations when it was made the headquarters of the Madras Railway Company in 1907. With its tall towers, Chennai Central is one of the most prominent examples of the Gothic style of architecture, which characterizes a number of colonial-era buildings in Madras. (Reference: <https://origins.osu.edu/connecting-history/postcard-madras-city-born-colonial-encounter>)



Madras had a rich history shaped by various factors, including trade, political shifts, and cultural influences. From its founding as a British trading settlement to becoming a key part of British India, the presidency saw the rise of Madras as a major port and center for commerce. The story of the Madras is one of evolution, adaptation, and a complex interplay between European and Indian cultures.



# Madras

## *A Road in the Suburbs*

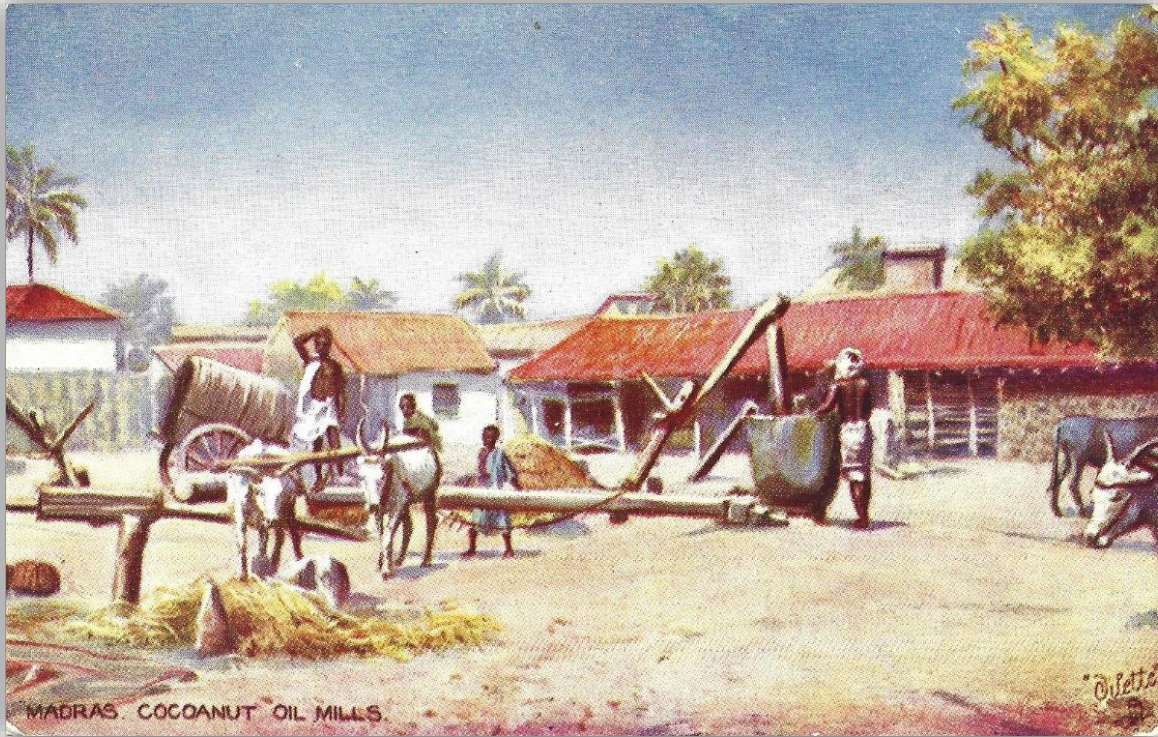


<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Road in the Suburbs</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World	Madras Series I
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Such a scene as this would be looked upon every day by a pedestrian who chose to extend his walk from the fashionable Mount Road and Chepauk Park into the native quarter of Black Town. Here are date palms shading low-roofed houses, where native life goes on briskly behind the chinks (sunblinds), and articles of native use are conveyed about in gharries, big and little, drawn by soft-eyed Indian oxen.	



# Madras

## Coconut Oil Mills

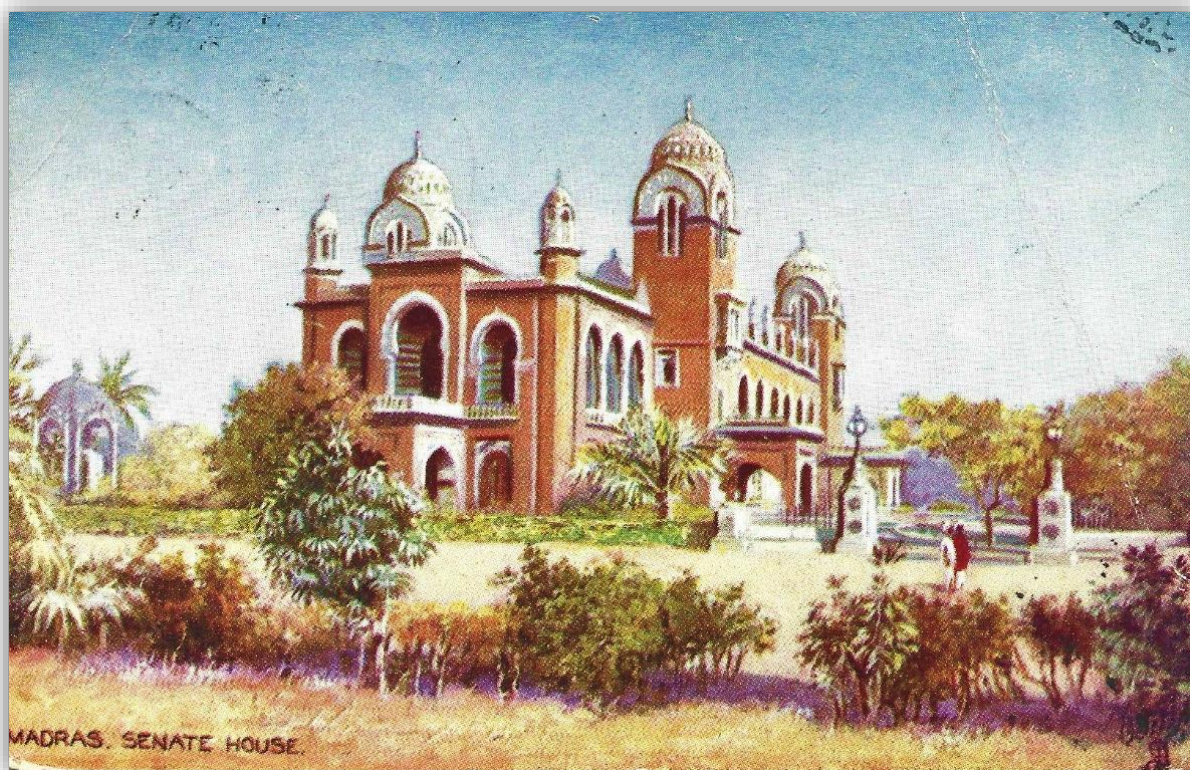


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Coconut Oil Mills</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World	Madras Series I
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Here is an oil-press at work, with one native overseer watching the tank and. Another, armed with a whip for the patient oxen who, going round and round with the heavy beam to which they are yoked, are doing both lion's and jackal's share of the work. The native boy in a blue tunic is probably playing the part of shahbash-wallah, and is encouraging the beasts to further efforts by praise.	



# Madras

## Senate House



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Senate House</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World	Madras Series I
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	<p>This handsome building, designed by Mr. Chisholm, was begun in 1874 and completed in 1879, at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand rupees. Near its southern entrance, and facing the Chepauk Palace, stands the Jubilee statue of Queen Victoria, a replica of Boehm's statue at Windsor. This was unveiled 20<sup>th</sup> June 1887, and was presented to the city by the Rajah of Vizagapatam.</p>	



# Madras

## Central Station



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Central Station</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World	Madras Series I
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	This is one of the largest and finest stations in all India. Its broad bridge of white chunam crosses the Cochrane Canal, and its clock tower looks out upon the 116 well-timbered acres of the People's Park.	



# Madras

## *Pancha Rathas of Mahabalipuram*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Seven Pagodas</b> Note: The town of Mahabalipuram was referred to as the Seven Pagodas	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World    Madras Series II	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	This is the largest of the Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram (once a city and now a village), 35 miles south of Madras. This temple is called the Rath of Bhima, and is an elaborate piece of sculpture, measuring 48 feet by 25 feet, and rising 26 feet from the ground. Each of these Pagodas has been carved out of a single block of stone.	

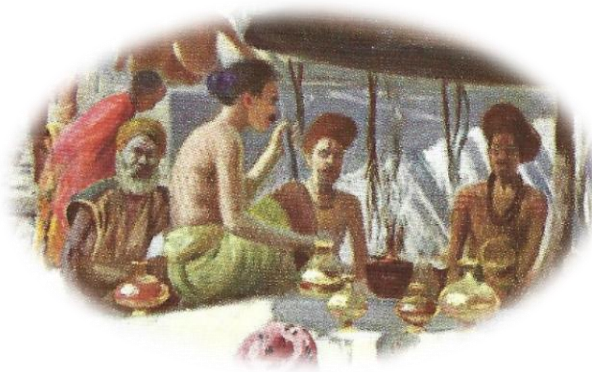
## 8. Benares

Benares (Varanasi) is considered the oldest living city in the world.

Benares is a vibrant city with a rich history and a strong religious and cultural identity. Travelers to the city during British period often documented their experiences focused on the bustling ghats, the sacred Ganges River, and the city's numerous temples and religious activities.

During his tour of the British Empire in 1896, Mark Twain visited Benares. He was stunned. In his final travelogue, *Following the Equator*, Mark Twain wrote that city of Benares "is older than history, older than tradition, older even than legend and looks twice as old as all of them put together."

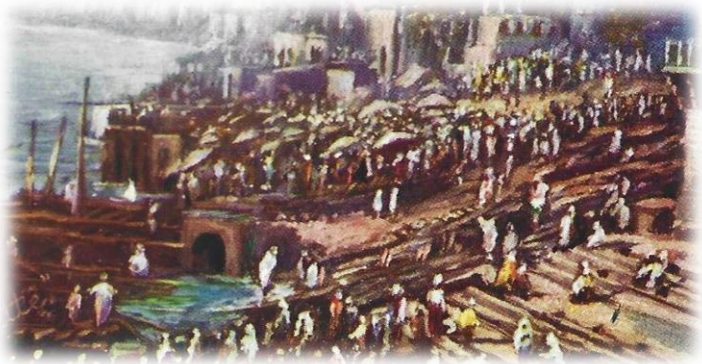
Norman Macleod, a traveler to Benares in 1870 described the city in his book 'Days in North India' as



follows: "In its structure internally as in other respects which I shall presently allude to, Benares stands alone. The houses are all built of solid stone, obtained from the quarries of Chumar in the immediate neighborhood. They are flanked by houses six or even seven stories high. Whether to gain shade from the burning sun, or as a means of defense against foes, these streets are so narrow as to resemble the closes in the old town of Edinburgh. Indeed, if our readers can suppose the closes worming through the whole city with sharp turnings and endless windings, they will have a

pretty good idea of the place. There are shops of every kind and every trade, according to the quarter of the city. All these are open to the street. There are workers in brass and iron, in silver, gold, and jewels; workers of slippers and saddlery; of arms and accoutrements; of cloths and Oriental fabrics; of sweetmeats and naseam; and sellers of grain of every kind."

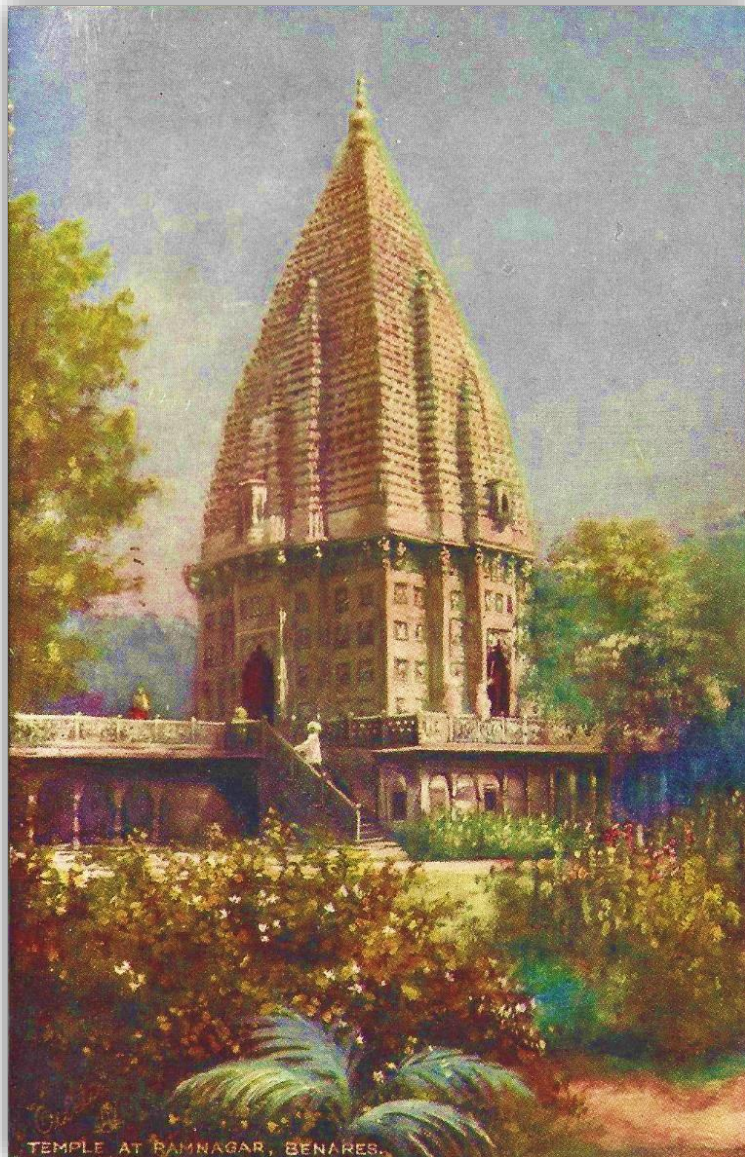
Every Hindu wants to come to Benares at least once in his life, to soak himself in the holy water of the Ganges, the mother who gives life and then takes in her dead. The flow of pilgrims to the city is as constant as the flow of the river itself. Several ghats serve as the site of the Hindu death ritual, where loved ones bring their dead, wrap them in shrouds and place them on pyres of wood and burn them so that their ashes can be contributed to the Ganges. These rituals, of life and of death, have been followed on these ghats for centuries. It is simply an extraordinary and overwhelming sight.





# Benares

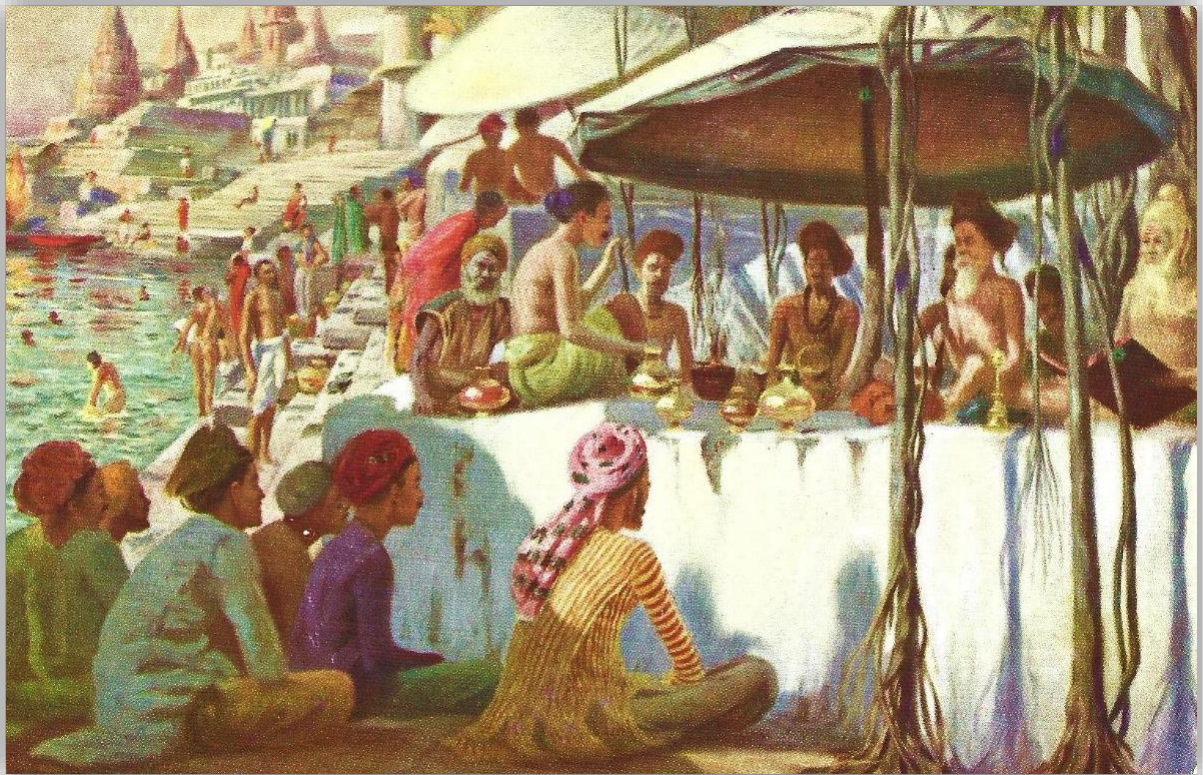
## Temple at Ramnagar



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Temple at Ramnagar</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Commenced to be built by the famous Chait Singh, who, in 1781, forced Hastings to retreat from Benares to the fort of Ramnagar. The treatment of Chait Singh by Hastings was one of the charges made against Hastings during his famous trial.	

# Benares

## *Sadhus on the Bank of Ganga River*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Fakirs at Benares on the Bank of Ganga River</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	I. Lapina Imp Edit Paris	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Antoine Druet (1857–1921) was a painter and portrait artist, a pupil of Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and apparently later a Paris gallery owner and photographer of Cezanne paintings.	
<b>Printed in</b>	France	
<b>Information</b>	A rare French postcard of Benares, featuring fakirs debating and listening with the ghats in the background.	



# Benares

## Administration Palace



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Verwaltungs-Palast (Administration Palace) in Benares</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Kunstler-Postkarten v. einer Weltreise Verlag von Jos. Heim, Wien IV (i.e. Joseph Heim of Vienna)	
<b>Part of Series</b>	A series of "Artists Postcards" by the painter Joseph Hoffmann	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	Undivided Back
<b>Information</b>	One of the earliest artist-signed postcards of India. Hoffmann was an Austrian painter who had visited in 1893-94, and worked with one of the lithographic presses that had sprung up in Vienna to publish this postcard in a series of 12 "world tour" cards. It was advertised in an early Vienna postcard journal in July 1898.	

# Benares

## *The Burning Ghat*

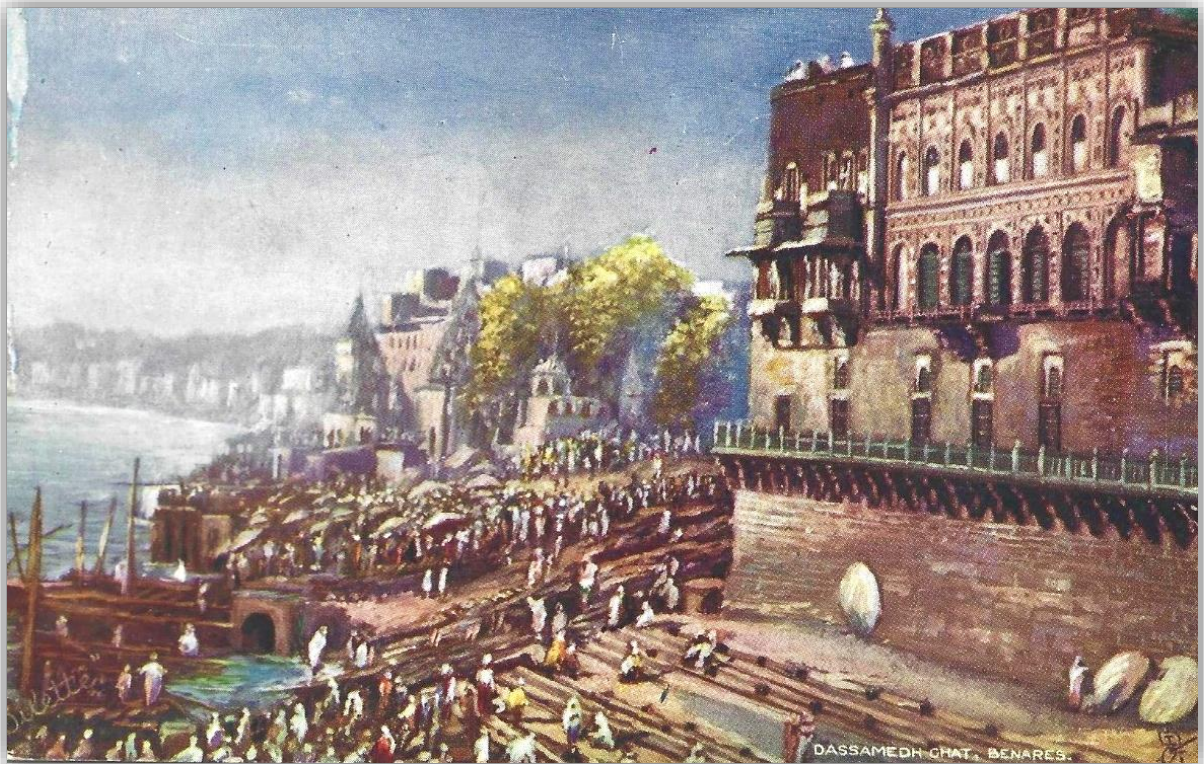


<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Burning Ghat</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The hope of every Hindu is that before he dies he may be sprinkled with the holy water of the Ganges, and, if possible, his body be here burned on its banks, and his ashes be shed on its sacred flood.	



# Benares

## Dassamedh Ghat



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Dassamedh Ghat</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The landing-place of the Dassamedh or ten sacrifices, where the god Brahma is said to have offered up ten horses in sacrifice.	

# Benares

## View of Banares



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<b>Picture</b>	<b>View of Banares</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	Undivided Back
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<b>Part of Series</b>
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<b>Printed in</b>
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<b>Information</b>	A postcard view of Banaras, depicting the city's iconic ghats along the Ganges River, particularly the vibrant Dashashwamedh Ghat. These images capture the energy and spiritual atmosphere of the city, with vibrant colors, historical architecture, and the lively riverfront.
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# Benares

## *Temples at Benaraes*



Picture	Temples at Benaraes	
Publisher	Undivided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in		
Information	Postcards featuring temples in Benares, capture the city's rich religious landscape depicting the temple at Ramnagar, a notable landmark with a unique architectural style.	

## 9. Kashmir



Kashmir is renowned for its stunning natural beauty, characterized by lush valleys, pristine lakes, and majestic mountains. The region, often referred to as “Paradise on Earth,” is a source of inspiration and wonder, boasting a unique blend of flora and fauna that continues to captivate visitors.

The Kashmir Valley, nestled between the Himalayas and the Pir Panjal Range, is a focal point of beauty, with fertile plains and verdant meadows. The Himalayas and Pir Panjal Range provided a dramatic backdrop, with snow-capped peaks and rocky

terrains. Lakes like Dal Lake and Wular Lake are known for their serene waters and reflection of the surrounding scenery.

Kashmir was part of the ancient Silk Route that stretched from the Far Eastern regions of present-day China to somewhere close to Southern Europe.

Kashmir is celebrated for its enchanting natural landscapes that have captivated wanderers throughout the ages. Its breathtaking beauty is attributed to the unparalleled charm of iconic destinations such as Dal Lake, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, and Pahalgam. Each of these places, snuggled in the heart of the Himalayas, contributes to the divine allure that defines Kashmir’s enchanting appeal.

Situated in Srinagar, Dal Lake holds a central position in the scenic Kashmir region. Revered as the “Lake of Flowers,” the “Jewel in the crown of Kashmir,” and “Srinagar’s Jewel”, Dal Lake is not merely a picturesque attraction; it is a dynamic hub integral to the livelihoods and leisure of those who call it home. Beyond its aesthetic significance, Dal Lake plays a vital role in the local economy and tourism industry, supporting a range of commercial activities. From fishing and water plant harvesting to providing the backdrop for iconic Shikara rides and houseboat stays, Dal Lake encapsulates the natural beauty and cultural vibrancy of the region.





# Kashmir

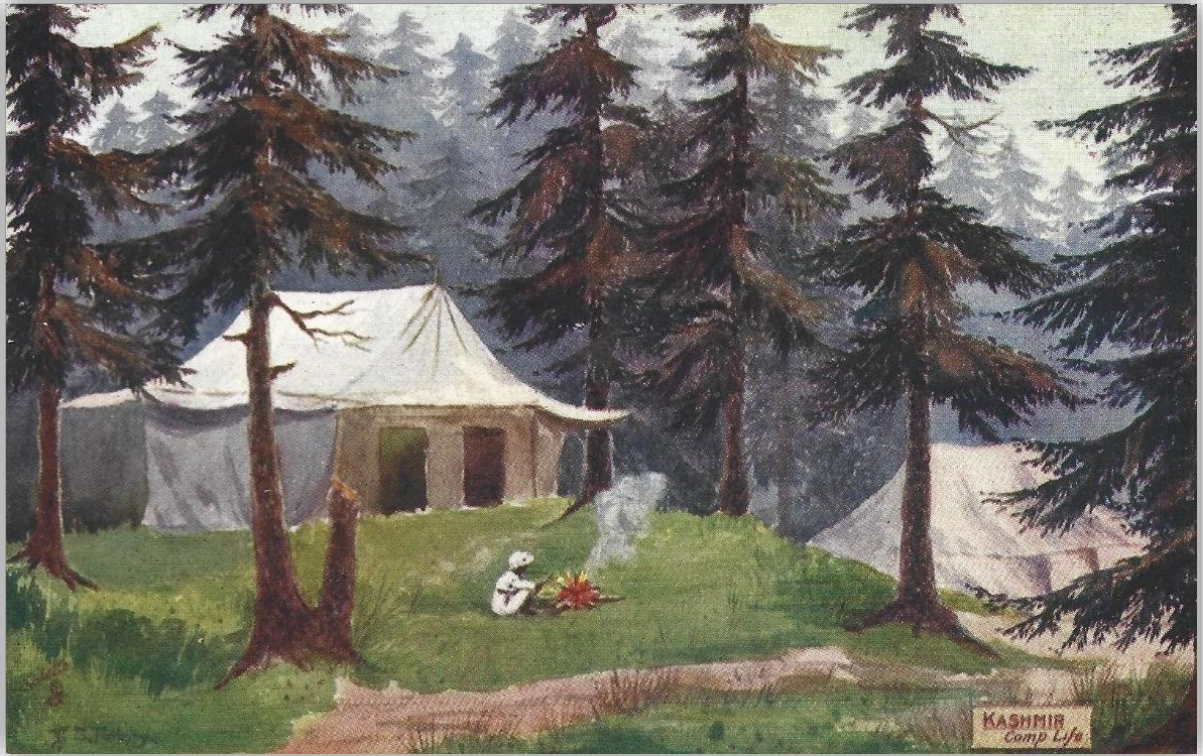
## *Dal Lake*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Dhal Lake</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Dal Lake is situated amid the most beautiful scenery of the native Indian State of Kashmir. It was the summer resort of the ancient kings of Delhi, and is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, being surrounded by fair gardens with sloping lawns and foaming cascades, and bound in by precipitous peaks. The surface of the lake is covered with lotus lilies and tangled masses of aquatic plants, forming floating gardens.	

# Kashmir

## Camp Life

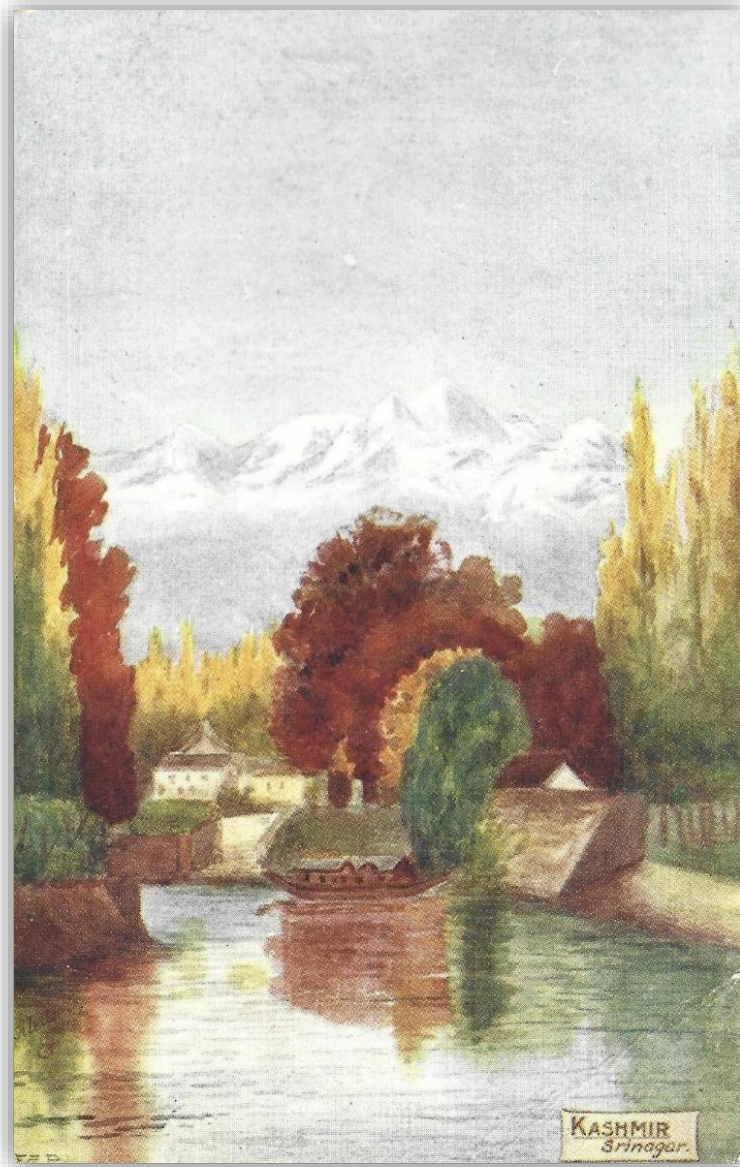


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Camp Life</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The native State of Kashmir, situated in the Himalayas, is a favorite summer resort with the wealthier population of India. It enjoys a beautifully mild and cool climate, and travelers invariably live an outdoor life under canvas in this charming district, pitching their tents wherever their inclination prompts.	



# Kashmir

## Srinagar



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Srinagar</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Srinagar (the Venice of the East), in the beautiful and famous valley of Kashmir, is one of the chief cities of that native State. It was founded during the 6 <sup>th</sup> century, and is a picturesque wooden-built town, situated on both sides of the Upper Jhelum. Autumn tints here are most beautiful, the distant snow-capped mountains making a fine background for the brilliant yellow of the fading poplars and the vivid crimson of the Chenar trees.	

# Kashmir

## Lidarwart

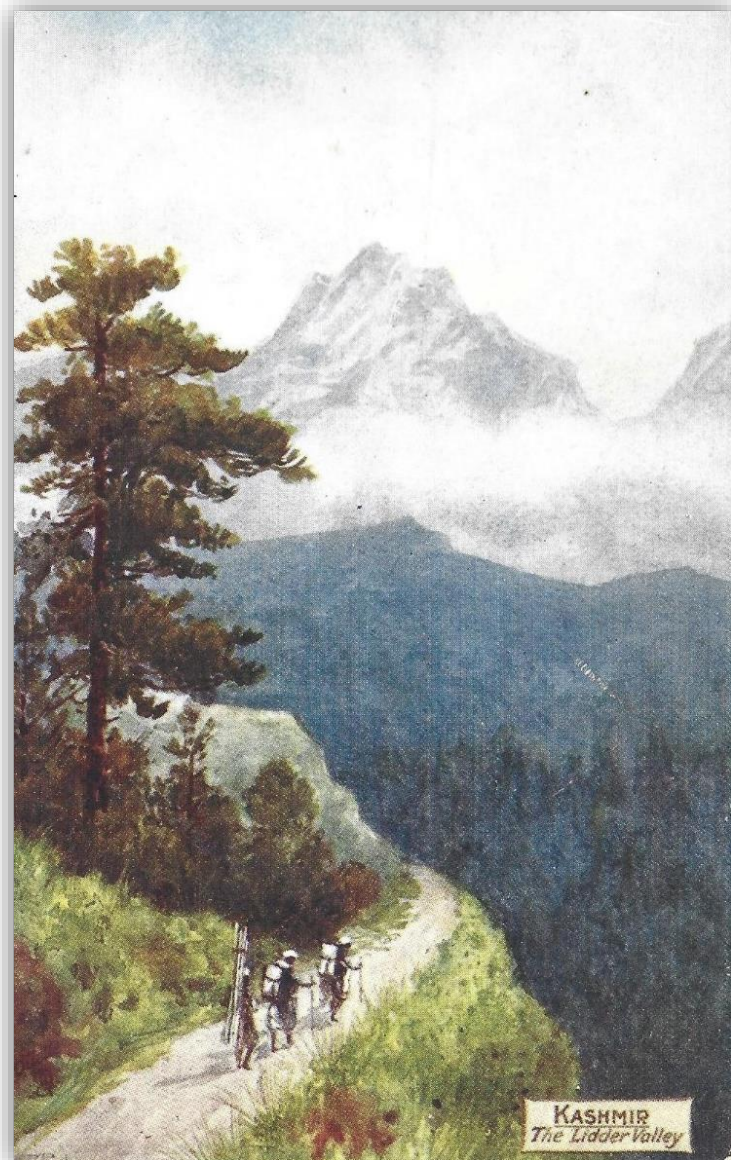


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Lidarwart</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The picture shows a glimpse of the ice-world of the Himalayas, in the midst of which is the beautiful native State of Kashmir, a favorite summer resort with the European residents of India. These hills of perpetual snow entirely surround the rich green pastures and rice fields of Kashmir, and caused the ancients to give it the name of the Emerald set with Pearls.	



# Kashmir

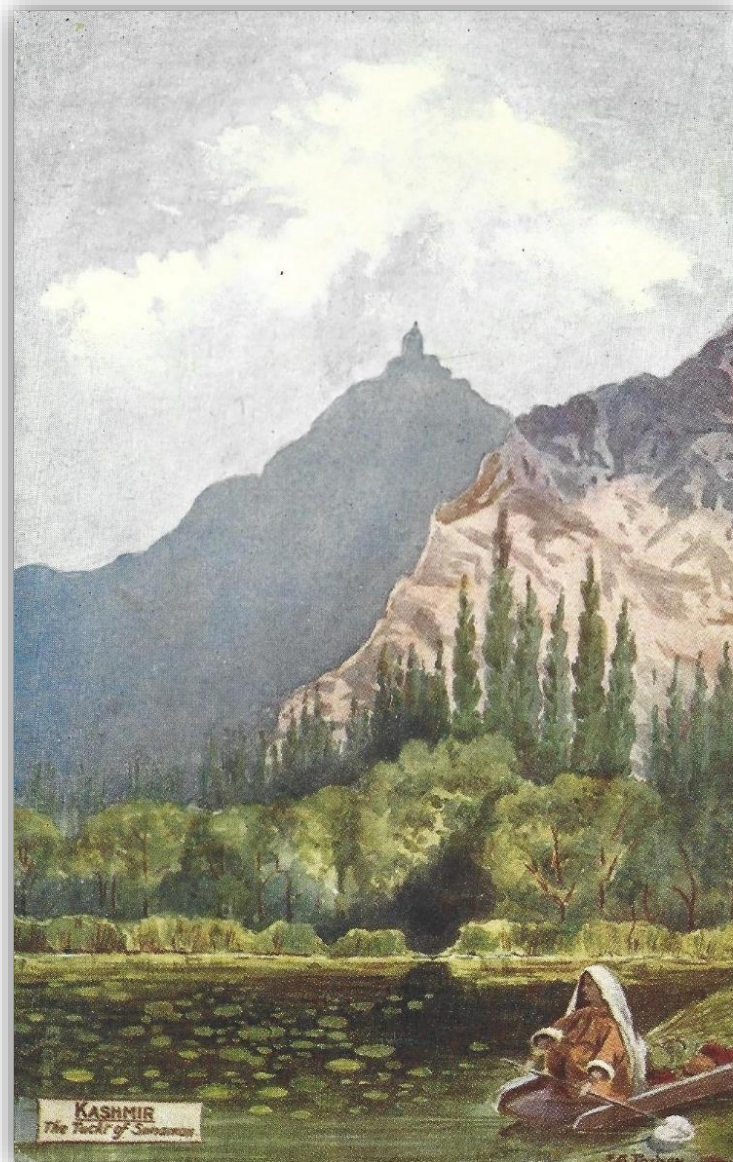
## Lidder Valley



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Lidder Valley</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Lidder Valley is one of the approaches to the beautiful State of Kashmir, the favorite holiday resort of the European residents of India. This native State is situated in the center of the Himalayas, and consequently the approaches to the valley are of a very wild nature, the path often running along the edge of sheer precipices and beneath towering peaks. The scenery is most magnificent.	

# Kashmir

## *Tuckt of Sunaman*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Tuckt of Sunaman</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Tuckt of Sunaman is an ancient Hindu temple and a prominent landmark, situated on an eminence overlooking the town of Srinagar, one of the chief cities of Kashmir. The picture shows this hill as viewed from the Dhal Lake, the summer resort of the ancient Delhi kings. The boat woman is depicted wearing the native costume of Kashmir, and the method is shown in which fruit and vegetables are brought from the floating gardens to the mainland.	



## 10. Cities of India

Many cities expanded and prospered during the times of British India. Glimpses of some of those cities are provided on the following pages showing Golden temple of Amritsar, Taj Mahal of Agra, Hooseinabad of Lucknow, Hawa Mahal of Jeypore, Royal Visit at Gwalior Fort, Temples of Nashik, Sites of Pune, Street Scene of the summer capital of British India-Simla and Pagodas of Burma.

Below are descriptions by some of the early European visitors to these cities:



Reference: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/map-british-india-1914>

### Agra

“Books have given everyone a certain amount of general information regarding the Mohammedan conquest of India under Baber in the fifteenth century... But I had never before seen anything... that gave me any true idea of Mohammedan architecture. In Agra we were as in a new world... a splendid exotic flowering in beauty and brilliancy... The famous Taj, the gem of India and of the world, the Koh-i-noor of architecture, is situated about three miles from Agra, on the west bank of the Jumna... We were conducted to the upper story, and from a great open arch beheld the Taj! All sensible travelers here pause when attempting to describe this building, and protest that the attempt is folly, and betrays only an unwarranted confidence in the power of words to give any idea of such a vision in stone. I do not cherish the hope of being able to convey any true impression of the magnificence and beauty of the Taj, but nevertheless I cannot be silent about it.” From “Days In North India” by Norman Macleod (1870).

### Amritsar

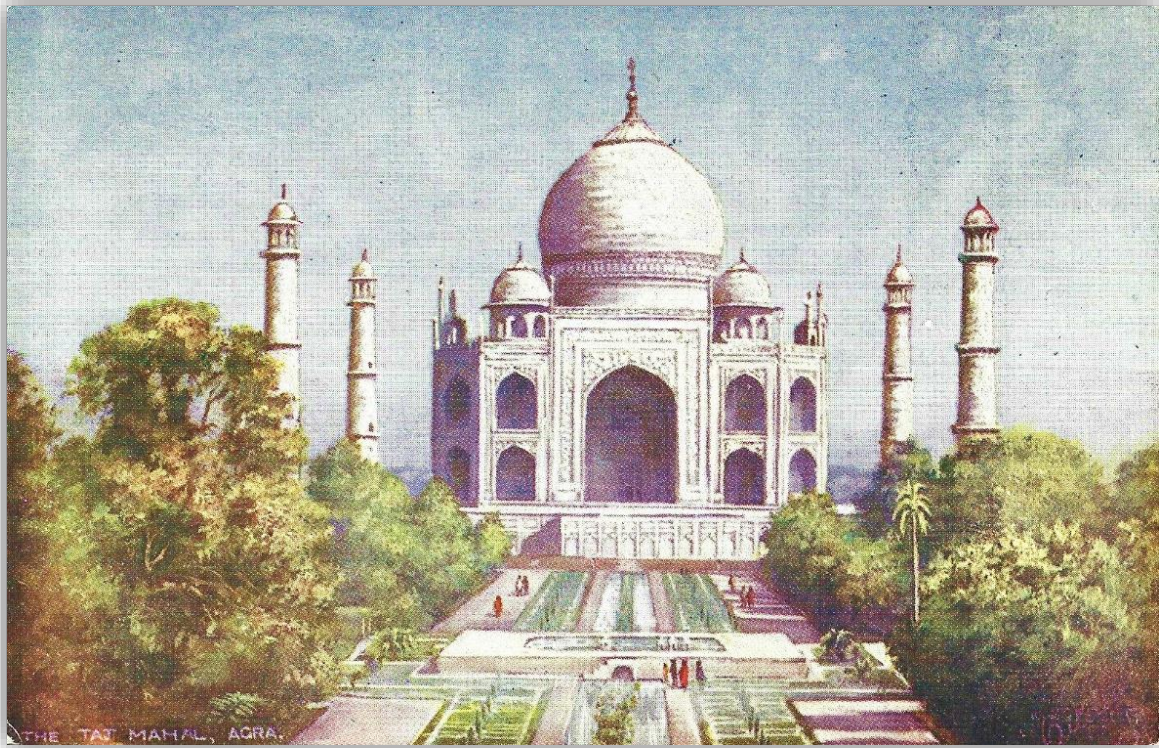
“Nothing, however, that I have ever seen can compare with the Golden Temple, in its own particular way, and it is quite as impossible to describe adequately its towers and minarets and other sacred spots and things, in and around its precincts, as it would be to describe a beautiful dream. The whole thing is like a dream, too strange and in some ways too beautiful to describe.” From “The High-Road Of Empire” by A. H. Hallam Murray (1905).

### Gwalior

“It is an immensely steep, hot climb up to the top of the rock on which stands the Fort and palaces; but the elephant took us up leisurely, under the guidance of a good-looking Sikh of the Maharaja's troops, and a policeman and two mahouts; and we had time to admire the little Jain and Buddhist carvings on the rock, and the view, constantly widening out across the plain, as we went along, under six grand gateways and past many small temples. There was one temple, about fourteen feet high, pinnacles and all, carved out of one stone most elaborately, about the year 800, in the days when our forefathers were more concerned with feeding their pigs on acorns than architecture.” From “The High-Road Of Empire” by A. H. Hallam Murray (1905).

# Agra

## Taj Mahal



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Taj Mahal</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	A dream of Oriental splendor, fashioned as the last resting-place for the “Exalted One of the Palace,” the wife of Shah Jehan. If there is a heaven on earth, it is this, it is this.	



# Agra

## Delhi Gate Fort



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Delhi Gate Fort</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The gateway is of red sandstone. The walls are 70 feet high and one mile and a half long. The Europeans and their followers took refuge in the Fort during the 1857 freedom struggle.	

# Amritsar

## Golden Temple



Picture	The Golden Temple	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	Saxony	
Information	Amritsar is an important commercial city, capital of the province of the same name in the Punjab. It was founded in 1574 by Guru Ram Das, who excavated a sacred tank, which gives the city its name “Pool of Immortality”. In the midst of this lake is the famous golden temple of “Durbar Sahib,” the chief temple of the Sikhs, where are stored Sikh Gurus or prophets.	



# Bhopal

## Bhopal Palace



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bhopal Palace, Main Entrance</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Historical India Series I	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The rulers of Bhopal have always been very friendly towards the British and the alliance dates back beyond a century. The State maintains a force of regulars and cavalry, highly efficient. The Citadel walls afford a fine view of the lake and surrounding country and the Palace of the Begam is a large and imposing building.	

# Bhopal

## Bhopal City

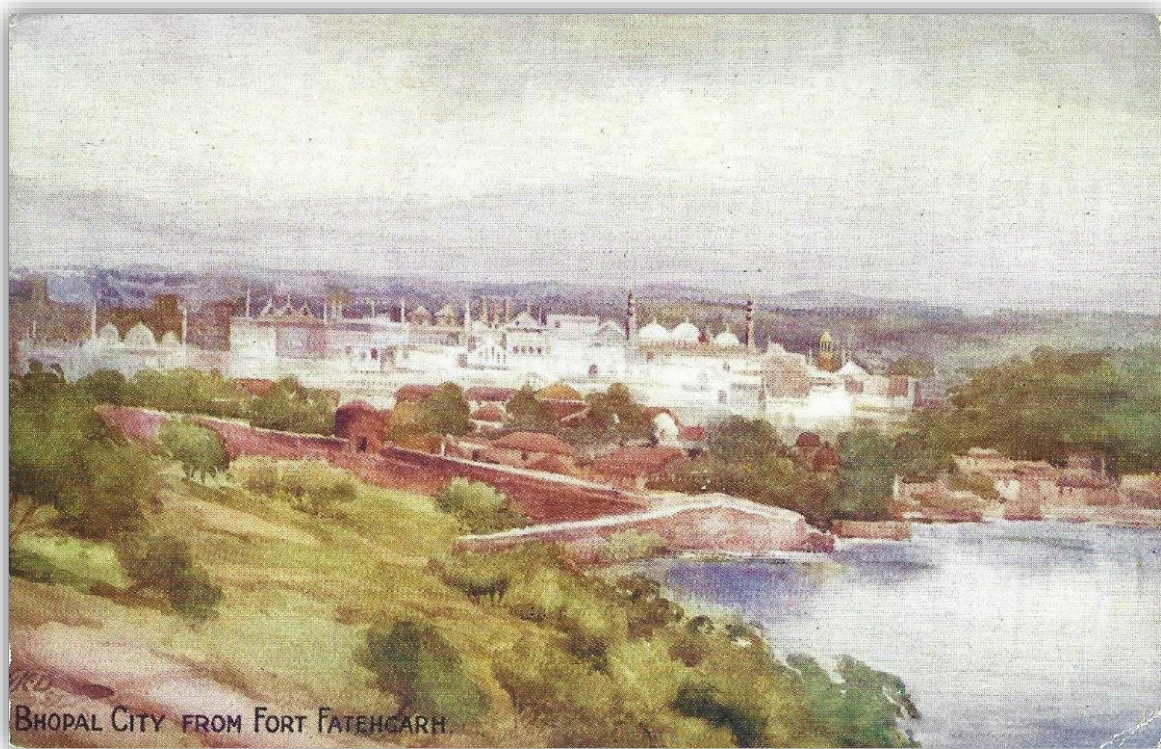


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bhopal City</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Bemrose & Sons Ltd., Derby	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Red Cross, Signed by GRCD an unidentified artist	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	<p>Bemrose &amp; Sons Ltd. was a prominent printing and publishing company in Derby, England, founded by William Bemrose in the 1820s.</p> <p>A beautiful artist drawn view of Bhopal city looking across the lake. A small boat in the front provides a great perspective.</p>	



# Bhopal

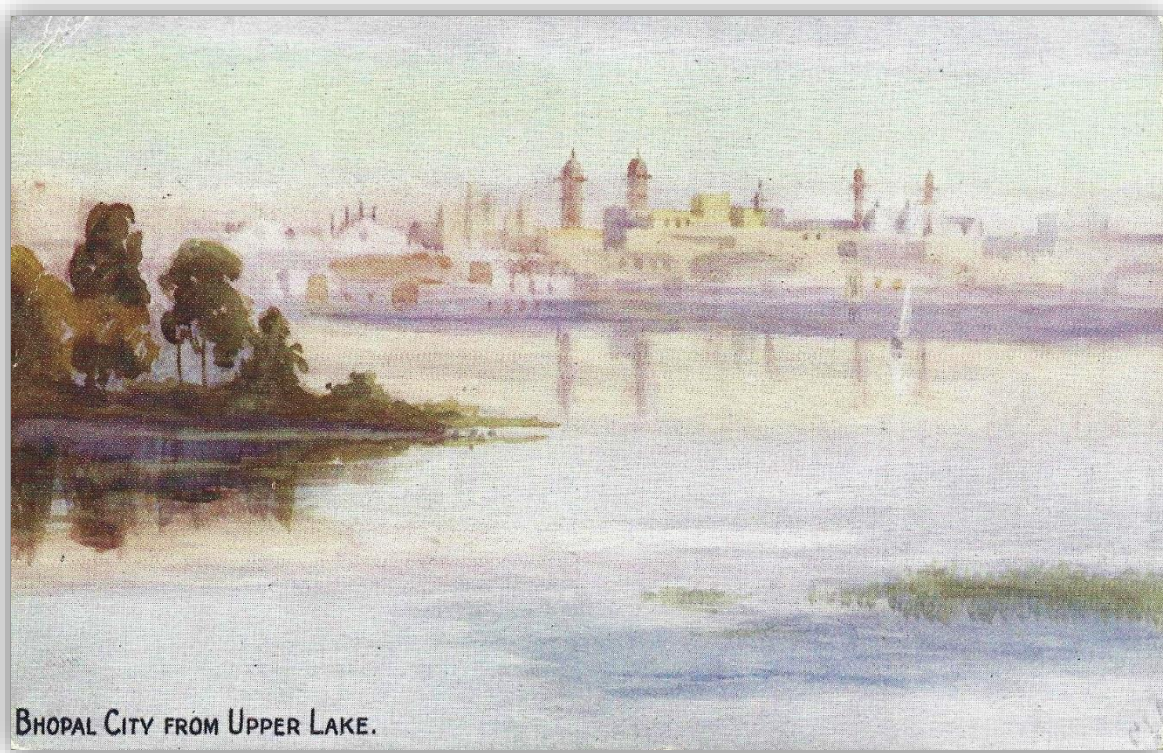
## *Bhopal City From Fort Fatehgarh*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bhopal City From Fort Fatehgarh</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Bemrose & Sons Ltd., Derby	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Red Cross, Signed by GRCD an unidentified artist	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Fort Fatehgarh is located on a hill overlooking Bhopal city. The postcard captures a panoramic view of Bhopal's landscape and the lake.	

# Bhopal

## *Bhopal City From Upper Lake*

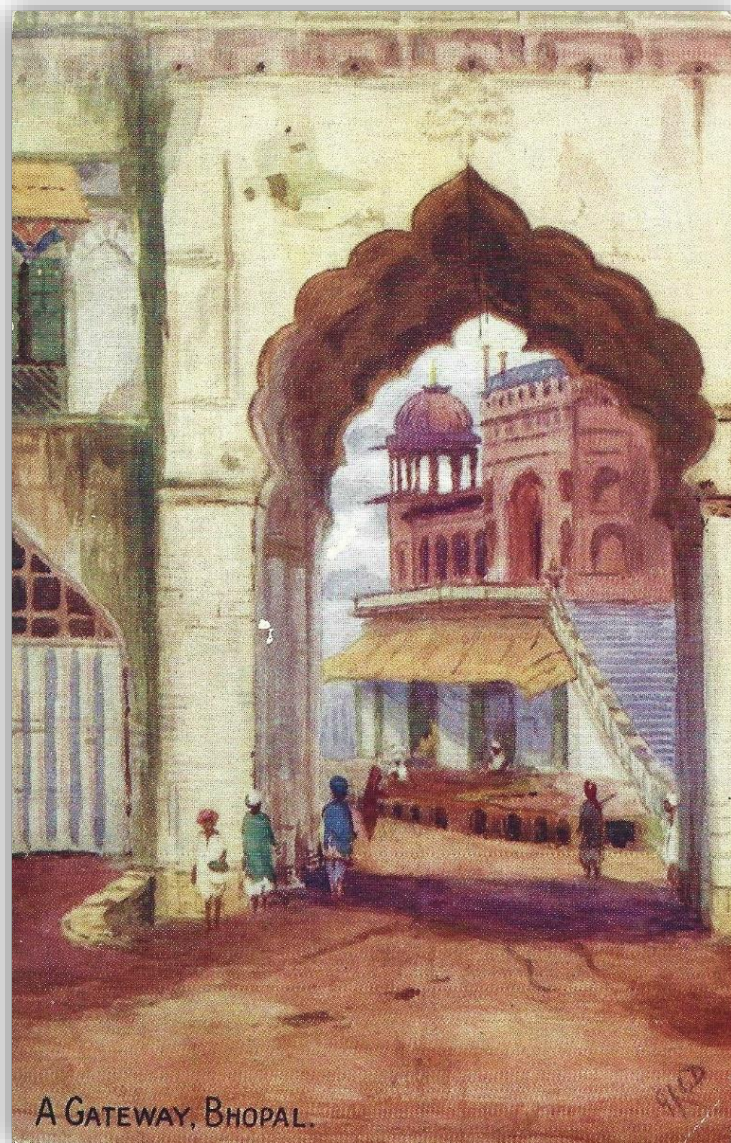


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Bhopal City From Upper Lake</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Bemrose & Sons Ltd., Derby	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Red Cross, Signed by GRCD an unidentified artist	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	A view of Bhopal City from the Upper Lake also known as Bhojtal depicting the city skyline with the lake in the foreground. Showing landmarks like the Gohar Mahal or the Taj Ul Masjid. The artist drawn painting showcase the serene beauty of the lake and the landscape of Bhopal.	



# Bhopal

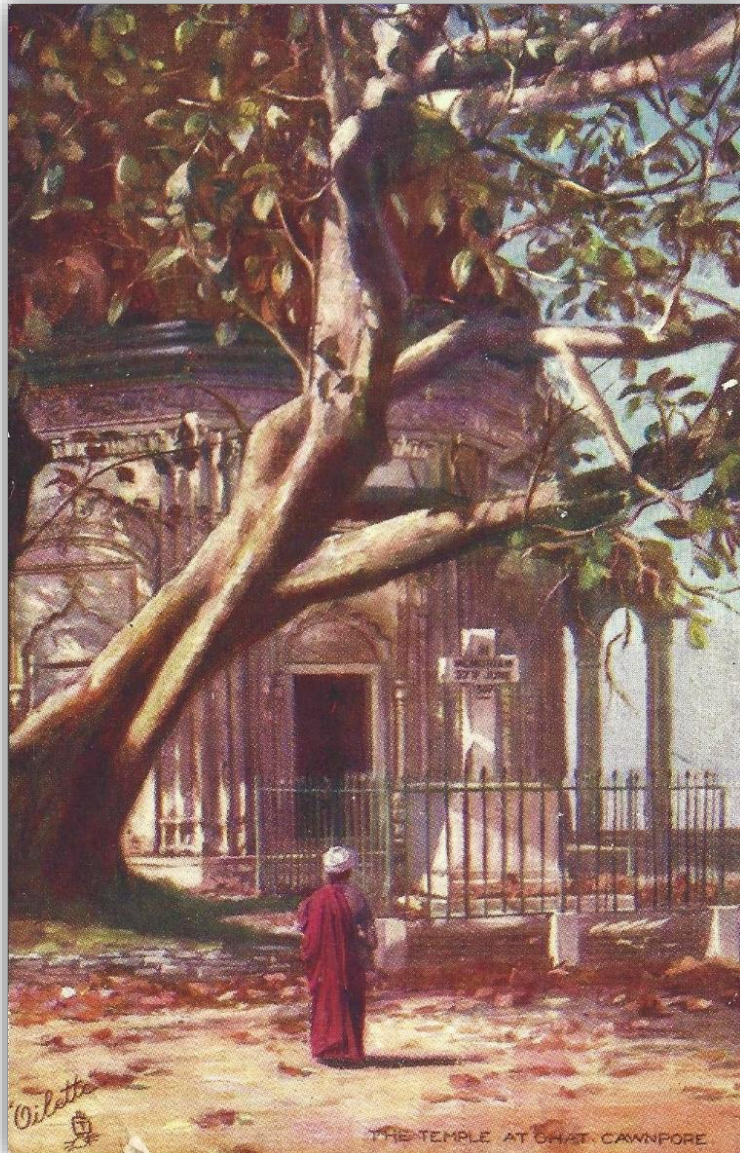
## A Gateway



<b>Picture</b>	<b>A Gateway</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Bemrose & Sons Ltd., Derby	Undivided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Red Cross, Signed by GRCD an unidentified artist	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The gates are a part of the Bhopal's rich history, reflecting the diverse influences of the Mughal, British, and local rulers who have shaped Bhopal's identity.	

# Cawnpore

## Temple at Ghat

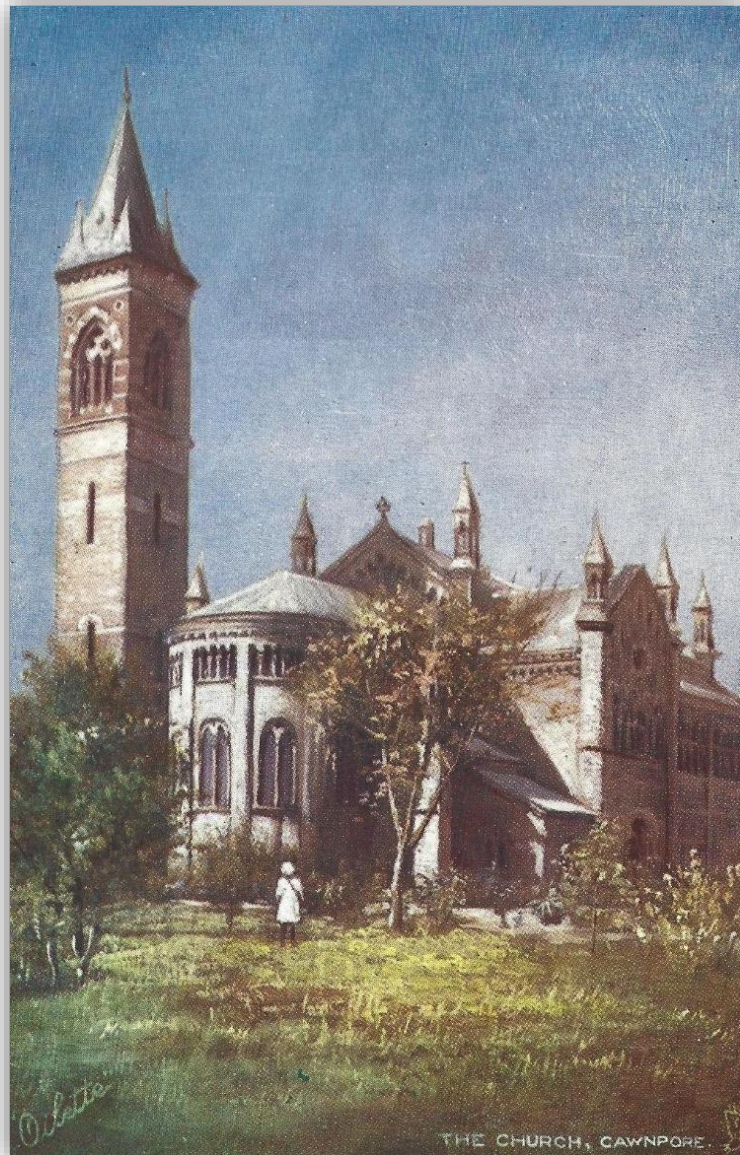


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Temple at Ghat</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Temple at Ghat, known as the Fisherman's Temple or Temple of Hurdeo.	



# Cawnpore

## *The Church*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Church</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Church, built on the site made memorable by the weary defence made by the garrison under General Wheeler during the freedom struggle of 1857.	

# Cawnpore

## View of Bazaar



<b>Picture</b>	<b>View in Bazaar</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Cawnpore, a typical street of an Indian city which has grown into opulence within the last 150 years. Built without plan, it abounds in narrow lane ways; all that is of architectural value has been built within the past 70 years.	



# Gwalior

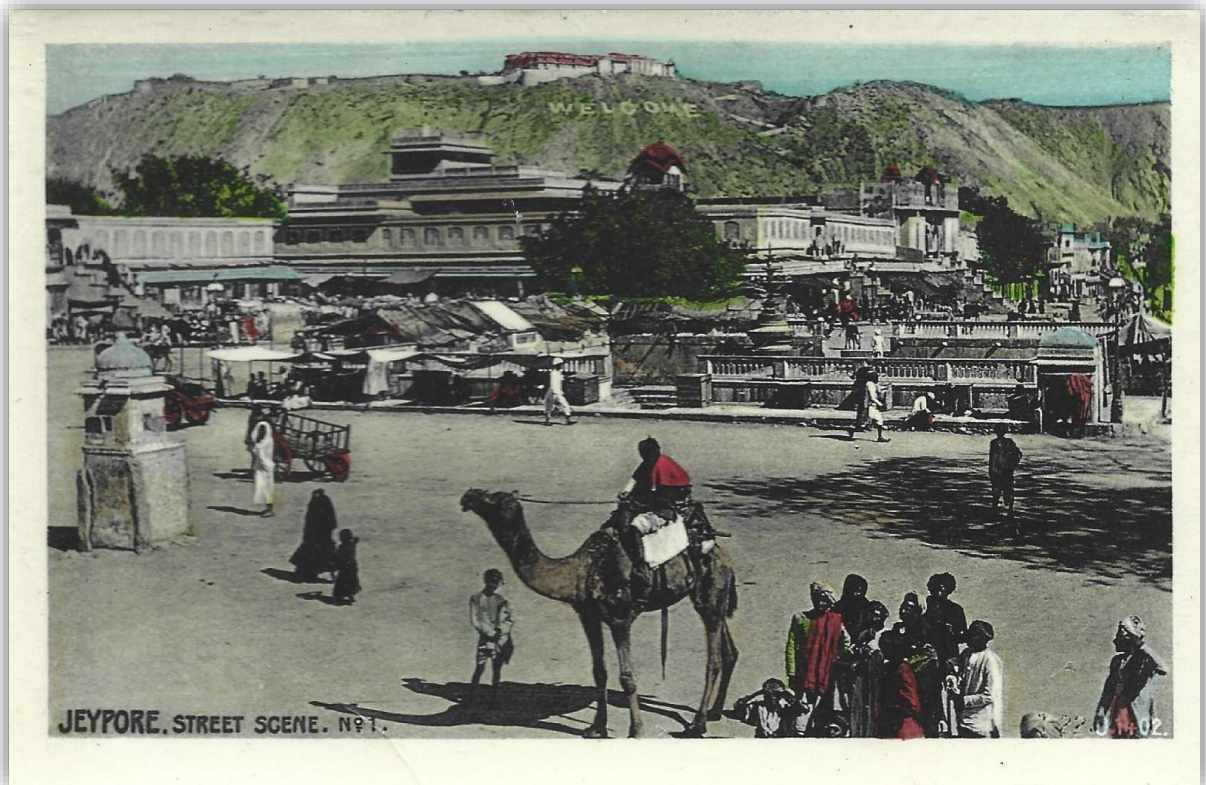
## Royal Visit



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Visite Royale a Gwalior (Royal Visit at Gwalior, on Jan 1905)</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	I. Lapina Imp Edit Paris	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	France	
<b>Information</b>	King George V who was then Prince of Wales visited Gwalior in 1905. This postcard was based on a painting done by Antoine Druet (1857–1921), a French painter. A lush, Orientalist view featuring the gate of Gwalior fort and royals riding on elegantly decorated elephants.	

# Jeypore

## Street Scene

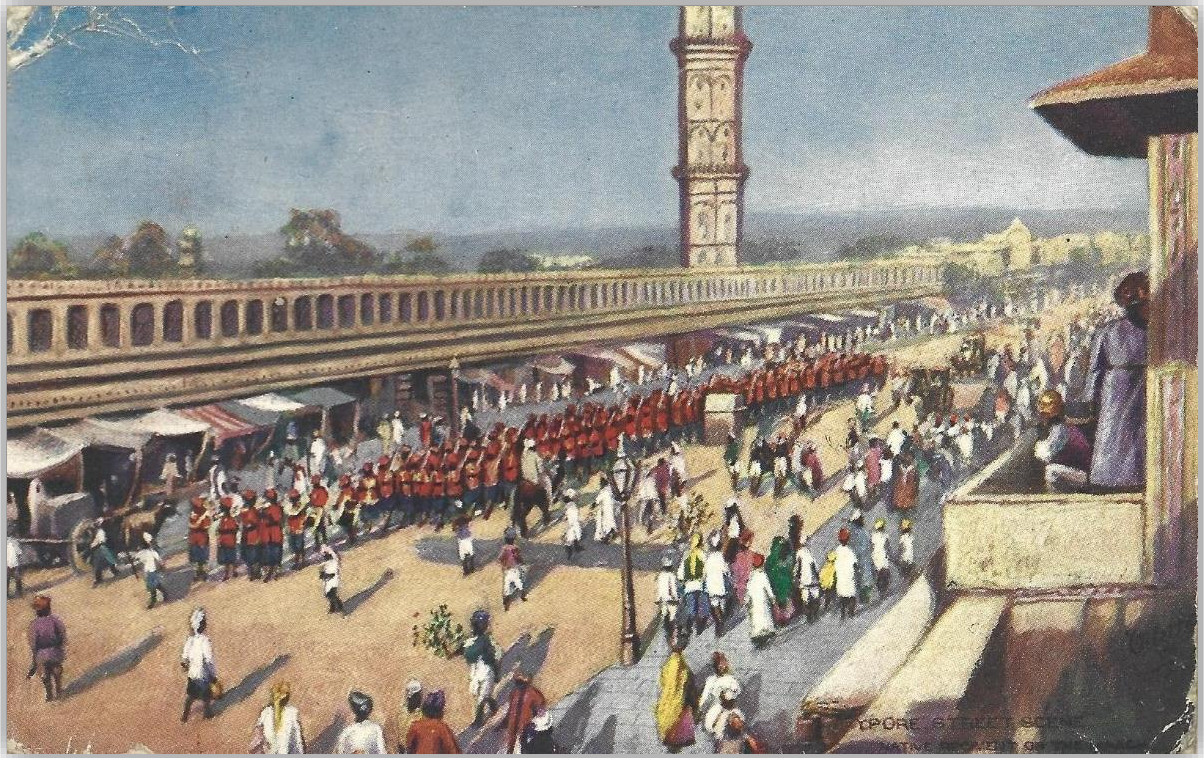


Picture	Jeypore Street Scene	
Publisher	D. Macropolo & Co. Calcutta	Divided Back
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	A postcard depicts a vibrant street scene from Jeypore, including people in traditional clothing, a daily life of the region, and a person riding camel, which was the most commonly used animal in the desert area.	



# Jeypore

## Street Scene



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Jeypore Street Scene</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The city of Jeypore, situated 850 miles north-west of Calcutta, is handsomely and regularly built, and is the most important center of Rajputana. It is comparatively of recent birth, being only founded in 1728. Amber, the ancient and now deserted capital, is five miles distant.	



# Jeypore

## Johari Bazar

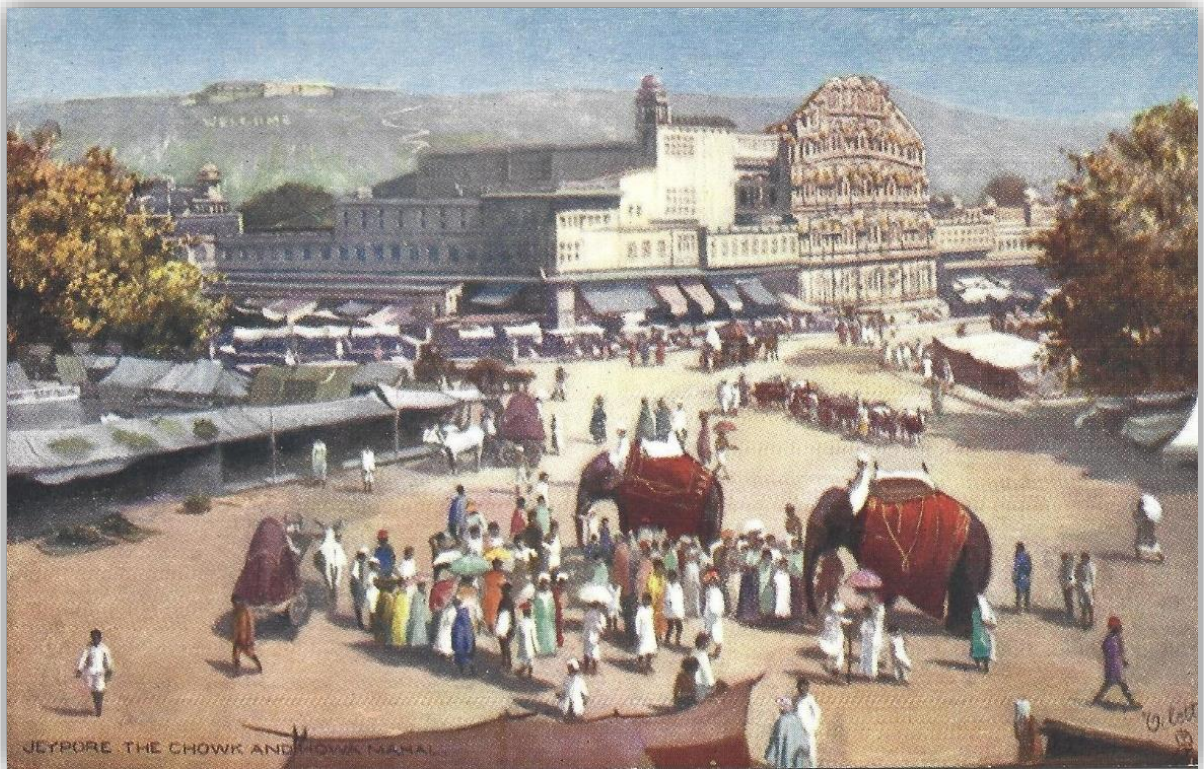


<b>Picture</b>	<b>Johari Bazar</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The Johari Bazaar is one of the most important thoroughfares in Jeypore, and a great market for all sorts of merchandise. The chief manufactures of the state are enameled gold wares, marble sculptures, and fabrics, while large quantities of salt are manufactured at the Sambhar Lake.	



# Jeypore

## Hawa Mahal



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Chowk and Howa Mahal</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	This is a picturesque and animated scene. The inhabitants of Jeypore are a busy people, and their bazaars are generally crowded. The commercial business of Jeypore is chiefly banking and exchange, a capital of over £7,000,000 being engaged.	

# Lucknow

## *Hooseinabad - Bird's Eye View*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hooseinabad – Bird's Eye View</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Lucknow is 1,000 yards beyond the Turkish Gate is the Hooseinabad Imambara, and opposite, a beautiful garden, with Clock Tower 220 feet high. The Imambara Hall is filled with mirrors and candlesticks, and contains the King's throne, covered with beaten silver. The Jami Masjid, with three domes and two minarets, is perhaps the most satisfactory specimen of Oriental architecture in Lucknow.	



# Lucknow

## Hooseinabad



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Hooseinabad</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The tomb of Muhammad Ali Shah, who erected it for himself in 1837. The florid excess of stucco ornamentation is but one sign of the decay of Indian architecture in modern days.	

# Nasik

## Temples at Nasik



Picture	Temples at Nasik	
Publisher	Divided Back	
Part of Series		
Printed in	Germany	
Information	Nashik is situated near Bombay. Nashik is famous for its temples as shown on this postcards. It also shows native men and women in traditional attire crossing a river bridge.	



# Panchmarhi

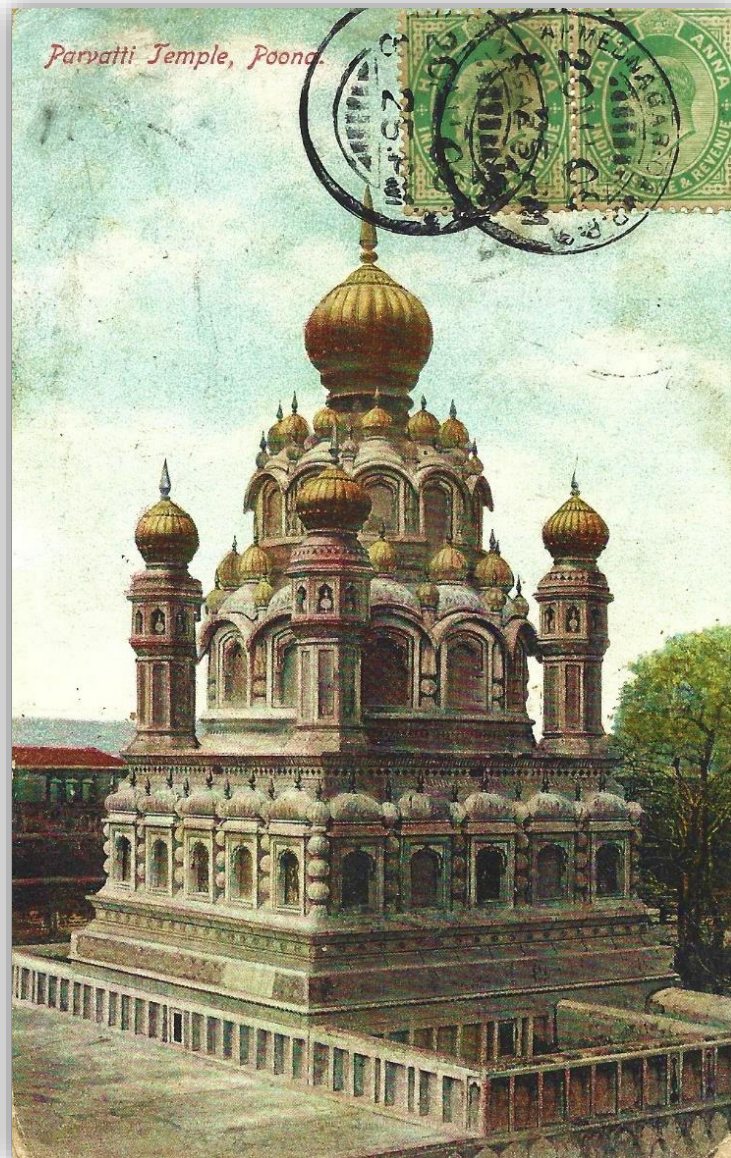
## Waters Meet



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Waters Meet</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Moorli Dhur & Sons, Ambala	Divided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Pachmarhi's "Waters Meet" or "Panch" (five) and "Marhi" (caves) refers to the Pandav Caves, believed to have been created by the five Pandava brothers during their exile, as described in the Mahabharata. The area, known as a hill station, was also discovered and developed by British Army Captain James Forsyth in 1857.	

# Poona

## Parvatti Temple



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Parvatti Temple</b>	Divided Back
<b>Information</b>	The Parvati Temple in Pune is a historically significant Hindu shrine dedicated to the deity Deveshwar, a form of Shiva. While it is often associated with the name “Parvati”, it is not a temple dedicated to Parvati, but rather a shrine dedicated to Lord Deveshwar. The temple is known for its historical importance within the city of Pune.	



# Poona

## St. Paul's Church



<b>Picture</b>	<b>St. Paul's Church</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Clifton & Co. Bombay	Undivided Back
<b>Information</b>	St. Paul's Church First stone was laid by Sir Henry Bartle Frere Bart, the Governor of Bombay on 29 <sup>th</sup> August 1863 and was consecrated on 5 <sup>th</sup> March 1867 by the second Anglican Bishop of Bombay, John Harding to serve as second Anglican Church after St. Mary's Church. Rev. F. Gell designed the church following the English style of design in Gothic with a high pitched roof of corrugated iron sheets.	

# Poona

## Bund Gardens

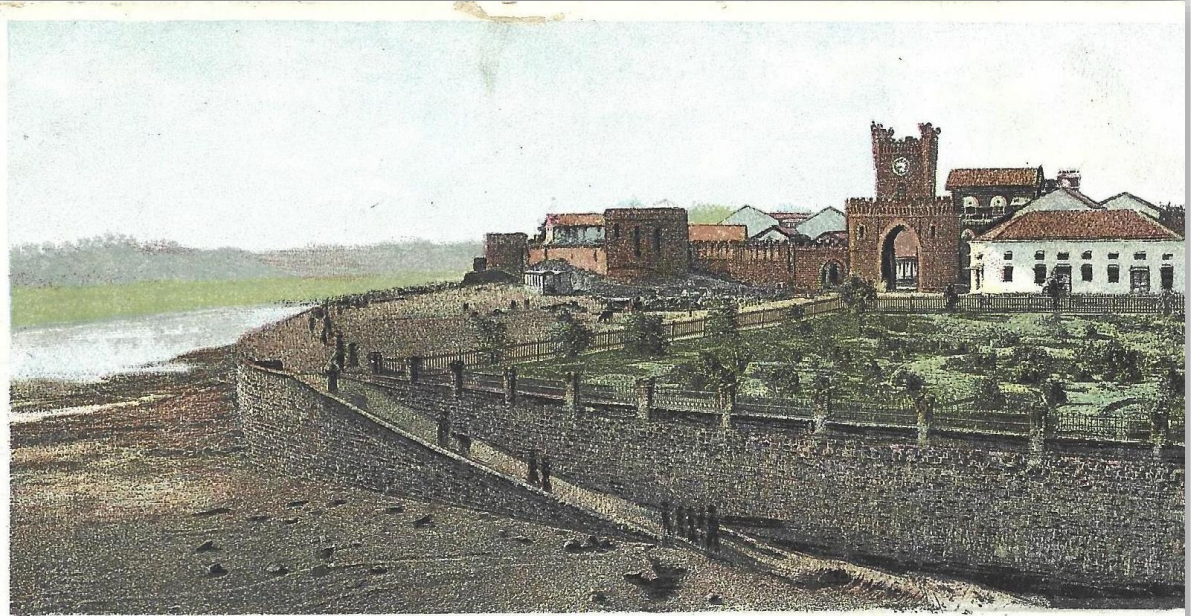


Picture	Bund Gardens
Publisher	Divided Back
Part of Series	
Printed in	
Information	<p>The Bund Garden was opened in 1869 when the Bund Bridge was completed.</p> <p>Bund Garden Pune holds an important place in the history of Pune, dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Built during the British colonial period, the garden served as a reservoir to store water from the Mula-Mutha River. The word “bund” refers to a dam or embankment, highlighting the garden’s original purpose of water conservation and irrigation.</p>



# Rajkote

## City Gate



RAJKOTE CITY GATE.

**Picture** Rajkote City Gate

**Publisher** Undivided Back

**Part of Series**

**Printed in** Germany

**Information** The city gates were designed for defensive purposes, with iron spikes on the outer side. Masum Khan of Junagadh's Nawab conquered Rajkot in 1720 and renamed it to Mausamabad. He oversaw the construction of a fortress in 1722, built primarily to protect Rajkot from attack by other rulers. There were a total of eight entry gates with iron spikes on their outer side – these were called Sardhar Naka, Kotharia Naka, Raiya Naka, Bedi Naka, Nava Naka, Bhichari Naka, and Pal no Darwaj.

# Secunderabad

## James Bazaar Street



**Picture** James Bazaar Street

**Publisher** Divided Back

**Part of Series**

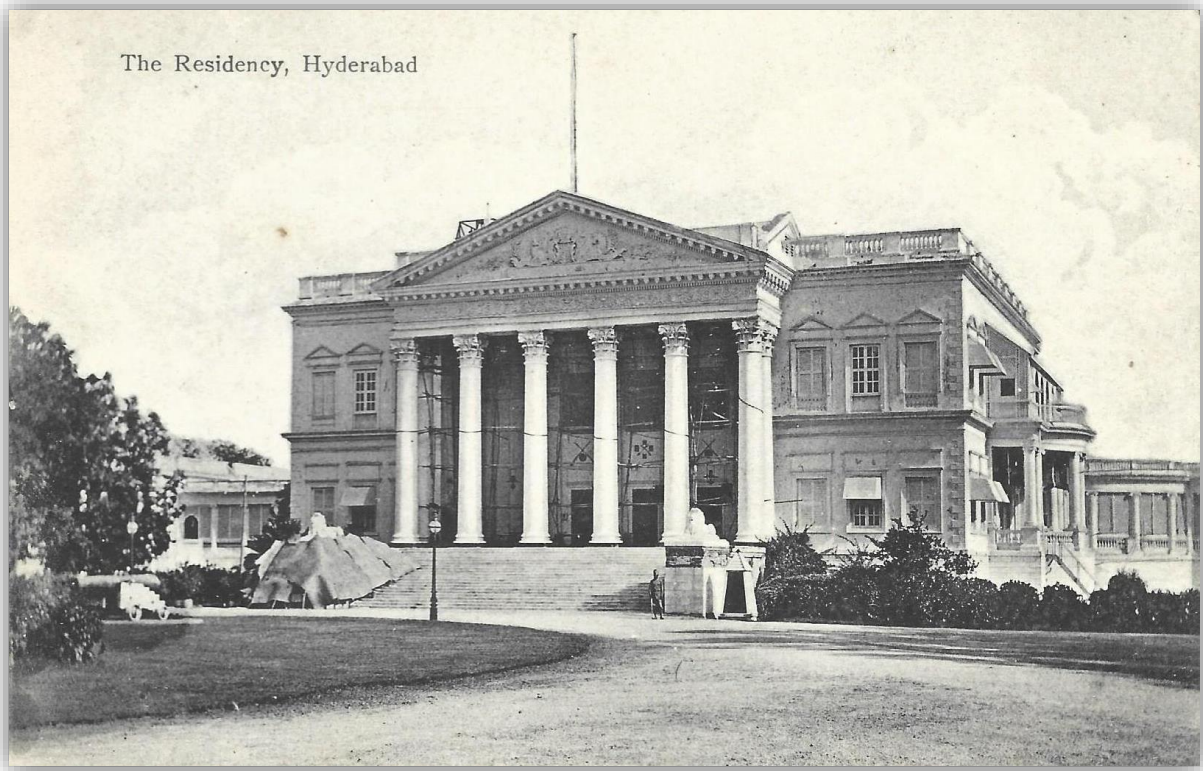
**Printed in** Bavaria

**Information** James Bazaar Street in Secunderabad, was a bustling commercial thoroughfare established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, named after a British officer. It was a key part of the railway project connecting Secunderabad to Wadi Junction, and its history is intertwined with the development of this railway line. The street was a popular destination for shopping and commerce, with various shops and establishments catering to the local population and visitors.



# Secunderabad

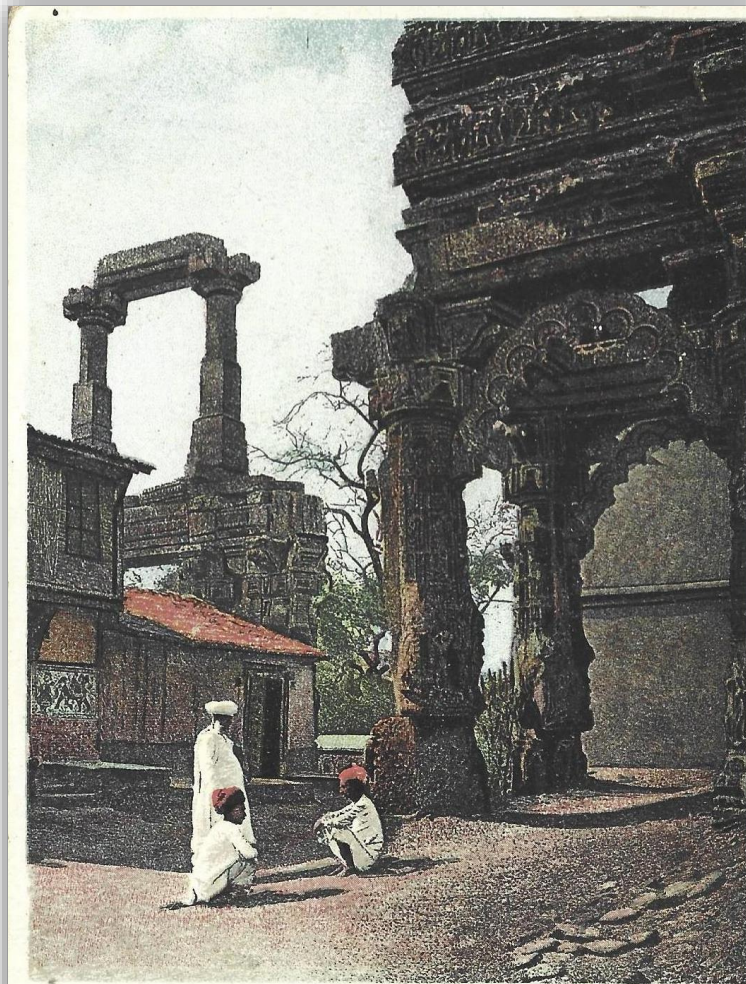
## *The Hyderabad Residency*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>The Hyderabad Residency</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Spencer & Co. Ltd., Secunderabad	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	The British Residency in Hyderabad, also known as the Hyderabad Residency or Koti Residency, was a grand mansion built in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, primarily serving as the residence and office of the British Resident at the Nizam's court. Built after the Subsidiary Alliance treaty of 1798, it symbolized British authority in Hyderabad and was a significant architectural landmark.	

# Sidhpore

## *Ruins of the Rudra Mahal*



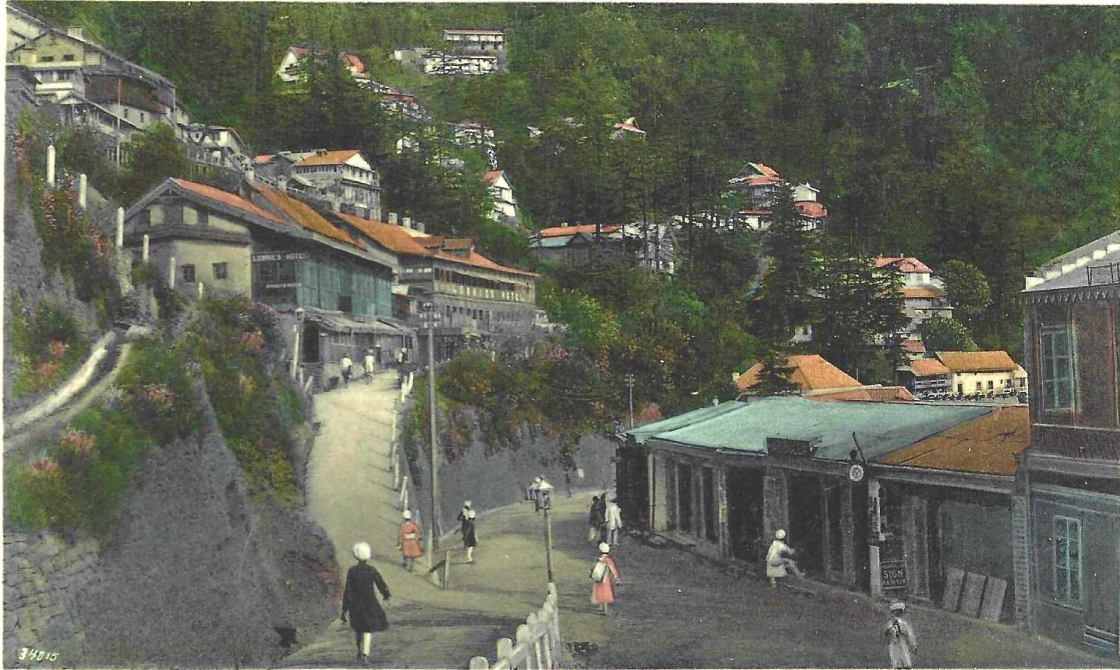
RUINS OF THE RUDRA MAHAL AT SIDHPORE.

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Ruins of the Rudra Mahal</b>	
<b>Part of Series</b>	Based on a photograph by Bourne & Shepherd dated 1876	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	Undivided Back
<b>Information</b>	The Rudra Mahalaya Temple at Siddhpur was conceived & constructed as a tribute to Mahadev, on the bank of the river Saraswati, by the first Solanki king of Gujarat, Mulraj (942-996 CE). Started in 943, it was completed in 1140 and partially destroyed by Alauddin Khilji in the 14 <sup>th</sup> century.	



# Simla

## Lawries Hotel



Street Scene and Lawries Hotel, Simla.

<b>Picture</b>	<b>Street Scene &amp; Lawries Hotel</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	H. A. Mirza & Sons, Delhi	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>		
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	
<b>Information</b>	Simla was designated as the summer capital of British India in 1864. Lowry's Hotel likely existed before Shimla became the summer capital, indicating its significance in the town's early development.	

# Burma

## *Shwedagon Pagoda (Golden Dagon Pagoda)*

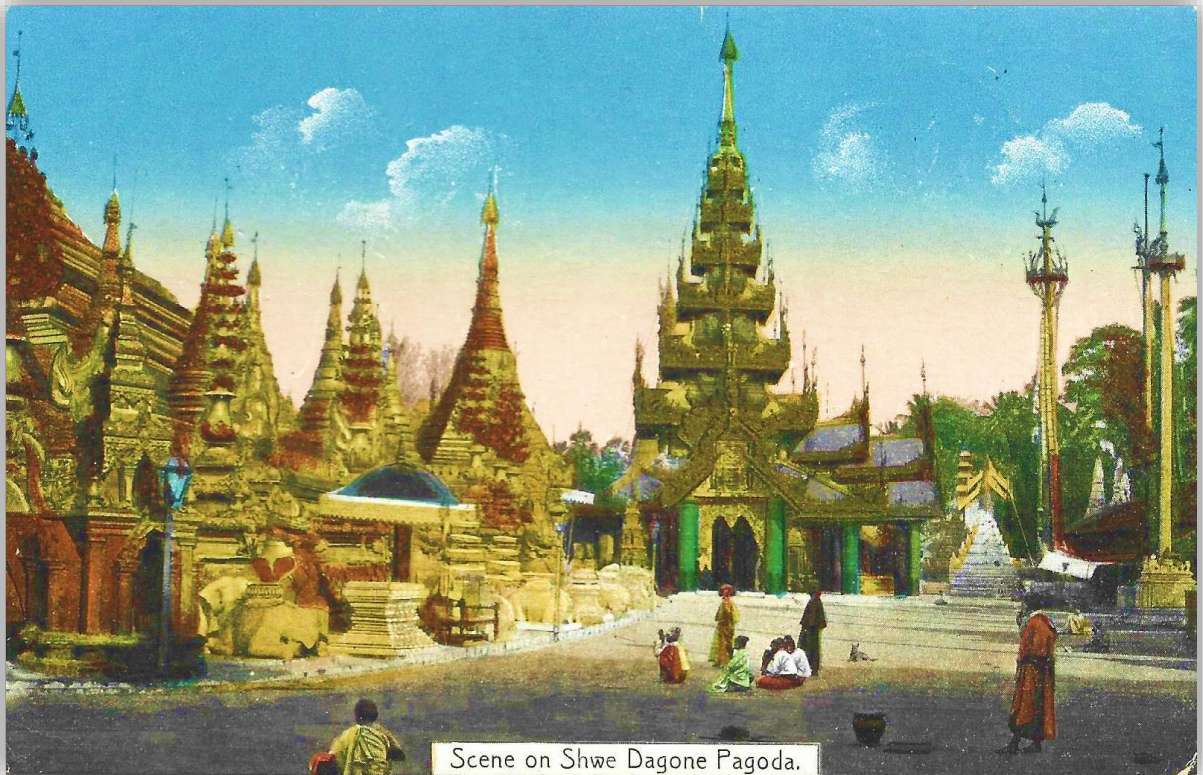


<b>Picture</b>	Shwegeena Pagoda, Pagan	
<b>Publisher</b>	Raphael Tuck & Sons	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Wide-Wide-World Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	The plinth of the Golden Pagoda is made of bricks covered with gold plates. The gold seen on top of the Golden Pagoda is made of genuine gold plates, covering the brick structure. People all over the country, as well as successive monarchs, starting from Queen Shin Saw Pu, have donated gold to the pagoda.	



# Burma

## *Shwedagon Pagoda (Golden Dagon Pagoda)*



Scene on Shwe Dagone Pagoda.

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<b>Picture</b>	<b>Scene on Shwe Dagone Pagoda</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	D. A. Ahuja, Rangoon
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Divided Back

**Part of Series**

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<b>Printed in</b>	Germany
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<b>Information</b>	The Shwedagon Pagoda, a towering golden stupa in Yangon, Myanmar, offers a scene of religious grandeur and cultural vibrancy. It is a place where history, faith, and art converge, attracting pilgrims and tourists alike. The pagoda, with its gilded dome and intricate details, is a symbol of Myanmar's Buddhist heritage and a testament to its resilience.
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# 11. Raja Ravi Varma

Raja Ravi Varma was a painter par excellence whose works not only put India on the map but also placed him on the pedestal with other great artists. Born on 29<sup>th</sup> April 1848 at Kilimanoor in the erstwhile State of Travancore, Ravi Varma's paintings of the Royals, illustrious personalities and contemporary figures were widely sought-after and greatly admired.

An eye for detail, splendid use of colors and rich texture gave his paintings a classy, exquisite look, the reason why his works are priceless even to this day.

His realistic portrayals and interpretations of religious and mythological figures that adorn the households today, captivated and fascinated the country as well as an international audience.

Ravi Varma's works transcended painting; he was also a poet, scholar and a visionary far beyond his times. His work also helped focus attention on his talented peers and paved the way for a succession of artistes.

Ravi Varma's intention was to take art to the common man and not to limit it just to a privileged few. By establishing a press to make reproductions of his works, Ravi Varma ensured a strong foundation of admiration and respect from all.

He was one of the most prolific Indian artists, and is said to have made more than 2,000 paintings.

Passing away on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1906 at the age of 58, Ravi Varma's legacy continues to live and thrive through his works.

Over the years many of us have forgotten how Raja Ravi Varma has influenced our lives in subtle, yet defining ways. His visual images of gods and goddesses which attained celestial reverence has impacted almost all walks of life. These can be related to his influence on Indian comic books, temple architecture, jewelry, textiles and ceramics to name a few. (Reference: <https://rrvhfoundation.com/>)



THE RAVI-VARMA-PRESS KARLA



# Raja Ravi Varma

## *Krishna Shisthai*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Krishna Shisthai</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	The Ravi Varma Press, Karla	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Series No. 820	
<b>Printed in</b>	India	
<b>Information</b>	Lord Shree Krishna as an ambassador in the court of Duryodhan.	

# Raja Ravi Varma

## *Vishwamitra & Menaka*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Vishwamitra &amp; Menaka</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	P. S. Joshi, Bombay	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Art Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	



# Raja Ravi Varma

## *Kaunsa Maya*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Kaunsa Maya</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	P. S. Joshi, Bombay	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Art Series	
<b>Printed in</b>	Germany	

# Raja Ravi Varma

## Saraswati



Picture	Saraswati – The Goddess of Speech & Eloquence
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Publisher	Divided Back
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Part of Series

Printed in	Baveria
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# Raja Ravi Varma

## *Draupadi*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Draupadi</b>
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<b>Publisher</b>	Shri Jayachamarajendra Art Gallery, Mysore	Divided Back
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**Part of Series**

<b>Printed in</b>	India
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## 12. Mythology

Indian mythology encompasses a vast and diverse body of stories, legends, and narratives that have shaped the cultural and spiritual landscape of the Indian subcontinent. It is primarily associated with Hinduism, but also includes mythologies of other traditions like Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism.

The Ramayana and Mahabharata are two of the most important epics in Indian mythology, narrating tales of heroism, dharma, and divine intervention.

Indian mythology features various mythical beings, including nagas (serpent deities), yakshas (nature spirits), and rakshasas (demons).

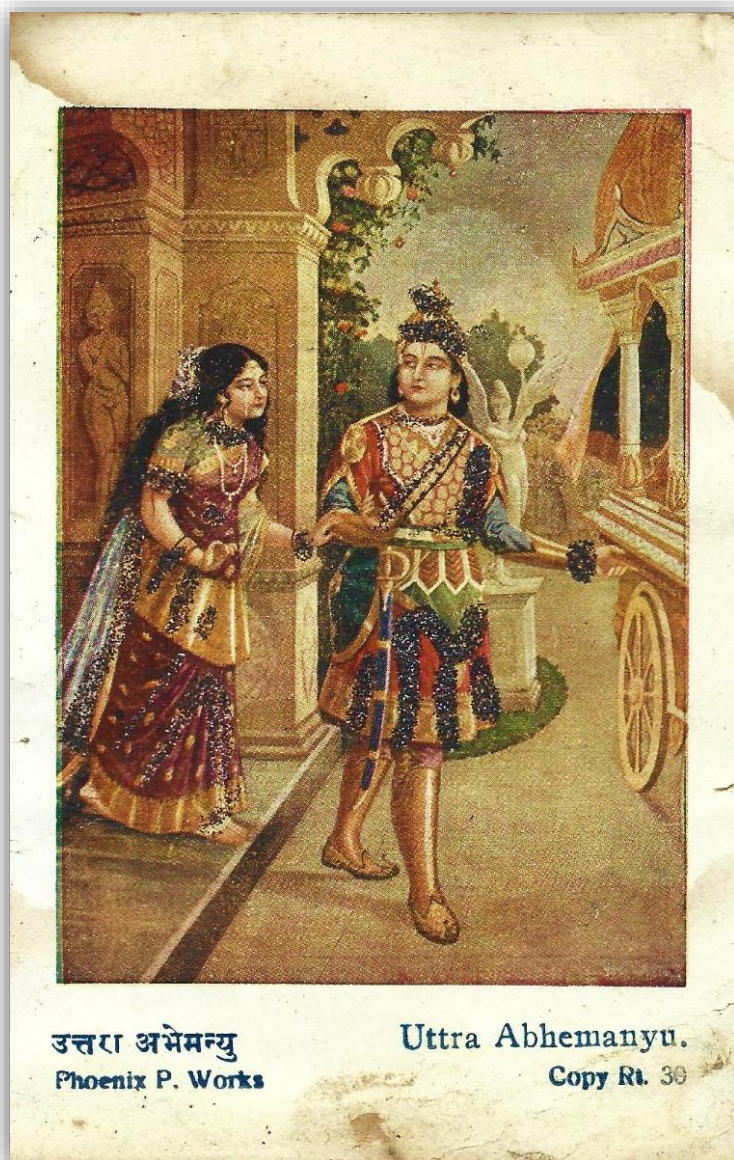
Indian mythology has profoundly influenced art, literature, and culture throughout the Indian subcontinent and beyond.





# Mythology

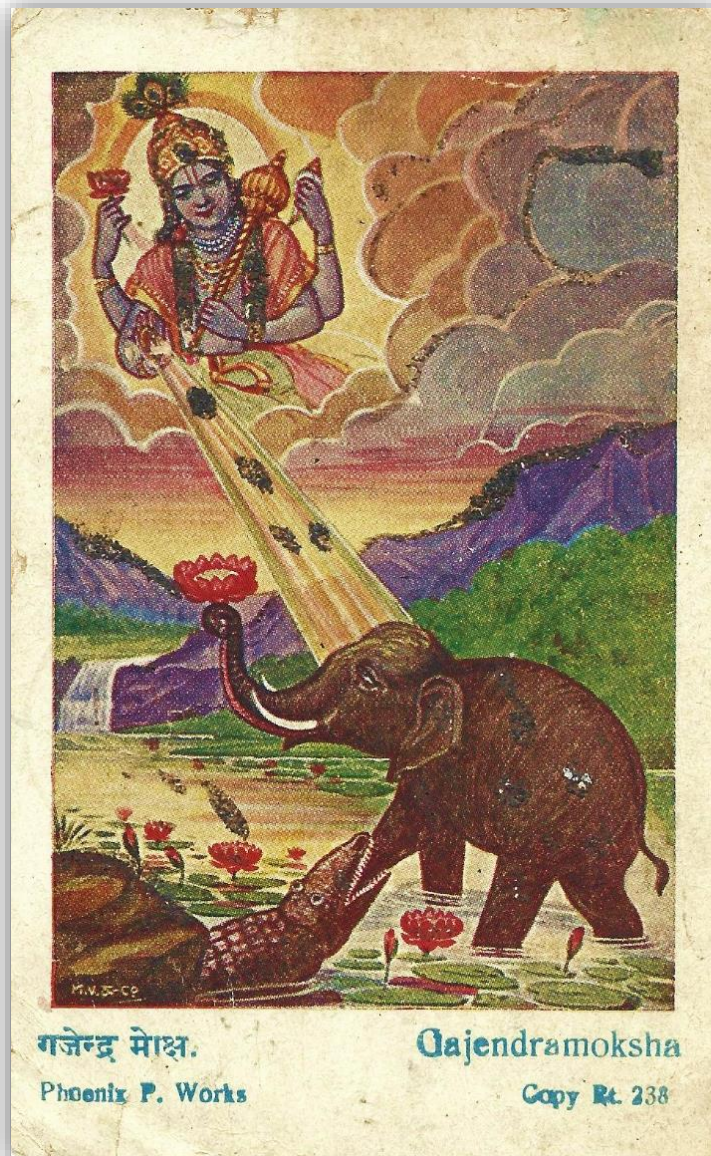
## Uttra Abhimanyu



Picture	Uttra Abhimanyu (Abhimanyu bids farewell to his wife Uttara)	
Publisher	Phoenix P. Works	Divided Back
Printed in	India (Sparkles are sprinkled as part of costumes.)	
Information	Uttara Abhimanyu is an Indian Hindi movie released in 1946.	

# Mythology

## Gajendra Moksha



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Gajendra Moksha</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Phoenix P. Works	Divided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	India (Sparkles are sprinkled as part of the design)	
<b>Information</b>	Gajendra, an elephant, a devout devotee of lord Vishnu, was trapped by a crocodile in a lake while plucking lotus flowers. Desperate, he prayed to Vishnu, who swiftly appeared and severed the crocodile's head, saving Gajendra. The story is a testament to Vishnu's compassion and the power of devotion.	



## 13. Railroad

Indian Railways, the fourth-largest national railway system in the world, began on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1853 with the first passenger train running between Bori Bunder (Bombay) and Thane, a distance of 34 km. It was dedicated by Lord Dalhousie. The train consists of 14 carriages and was pulled by three steam locomotive engines namely Sahib, Sindh, and Sultan. It travelled around 34 km and carried about 400 people.

Initially, the railway system was developed under British rule, with expansion occurring in the following decades. The network to about 14,500 km was developed in 1880 around the three major port cities of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

Indian Railways have a long history of facilitating mail transport, with dedicated services like the Imperial Indian Mail and various express trains carrying mail alongside passengers. The system evolved from early mail trains to specialized services like the Frontier Mail and the Punjab Mail, optimizing mail delivery routes and timings. The Railway Mail Service (RMS) also played a crucial role, with postal clerks on trains.

From 1897 onwards, East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway introduced special trains to expedite the movement of English mail, connecting directly with mail steamers. The Imperial Indian Mail postal train commenced operations in November 1926, further streamlining mail transport.



# Railroad

*India Mail - Calais-Marseille Train & P&O Liner 'Strathnavar'*



<b>Picture</b>	<b>India Mail</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Richard Blake Post Cards	Divided Back
<b>Printed in</b>	England	
<b>Information</b>	Calais-Marseille Train & P&O Liner "Strathnavar" Bound for Bombay. 8000 bags of mail dispatched every Thursday from London to Bombay.	



# Railroad

Number 2328



<b>Picture</b>	<b>Number 2328, a YP Class 4-6-2 Pacific</b>	
<b>Publisher</b>	Alleghany Publishers, USA	Divided Back
<b>Part of Series</b>	Jayne's Railroad Specialties	
<b>Printed in</b>	USA	
<b>Information</b>	Number 2328, a YP Class 4-6-2 Pacific, departs Ajmer on the Western Railway Division of Indian Railways on December 12, 1979. Note the pin-wheel on the front of the smokebox and the wind gauge on the dome.	